FBIS DAILY REPORT

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MORE ON JOINT USSR-CSSR-HUNGARIAN EXERCISE

Exercise Progress 7 Feb

AU091021 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 8 Feb 84 p 5

[Text] The joint winter exercise of the assigned units and staff of the Czechoslovak People's Army, the Soviet Army, and the Hungarian People's Army, began in the areas of Podebrady, Liberec, Karlovy Vary, and Plzen, Czechoslovakia, on 7 February. The allied forces took up defensive positions in the assigned areas. Then, during the day the supposed enemy's attack began. The Soviet and Czechoslovak units conducted active defensive combat and then engaged in a counteroffensive. The soldiers of the Hungarian People's Army are also ready to participate in the combat. The supposed enemy also tried to deploy strategic airborne units in the areas behind the allied troops, but this was prevented.

Second Day Activities

AU101316 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 9 Feb 84 p 1

[Article by Lieutenant Colonel Engineer Stanislav Stibor: "On the Second Day of the Joint Winter Exercise: Bridge Born of Sweat"]

[Text] The second day of combat actions during the joint winter exercise of the Czechoslovak People's Army, the Soviet Army, and the Hungarian People's Army confronted the units of the allied troops with an exacting task. In the exercise, a water obstacle had to be forced in an assault crossing; a strong "adversary" who occupied the other bank had to be overcome and destroyed; and bridges had to be built in order to shift the main forces to assist the units conducting the defensive fighting.

The Czechoslovak and Soviet airmen opened the attack at daybreak. The quiet over the river was broken by the roar of low-flying supersonic fighter bombers and assault helicopters, by the firing and explosions of bombs from our units, and by the answering fire of the "adversary's" anti-aircraft weapons. The "adversary's" opposition had not yet been overcome when the river surface welled up under the onslaught of armored personnel carriers, which were "sweeping" into the river on the move and which were covering the "adversary's" center of resistance with fire. Collaborating with the transporters of motorized infantry units, self-propelled tracked ferries slipped into the water and soon brought the first tanks to the other bank.

The "adversary's" resistance was weakening. Vehicles of Soviet and Czechoslovak units appeared on our bank. They had been entrusted with a difficult task, which required from every commander and every soldier perfect concentration but also considerable physical exertion and the utilization of knowledge, skill, and mastery acquired during earlier training. The river swirled under the mass of pontoon bridge sections which slid into it from the vehicles of the two armies' pontoon units. The sections slowly automatically unfolded on the surface of the water. Then dozens of soldiers swarmed around them -- for an observer, a seemingly chaotic picture, but this was only seemingly. Everybody knows precisely his own task in building the bridge, how he is to handle the pontoon section so that it is quickly in place for locking and for subsequent assembly. The soldiers move with confidence in the water, and particularly on the pontoon sections. The individual section drew closer together, in perfect working rhythm, and the soldiers locked them into firm continuous lines of two "semi-bridges."

With the aid of tugs, and under the direction of experienced unit commanders, they moved in a circular direction until they met. In the middle of the river, the work of Czechoslovak and Soviet soldiers was joined into one whole.

Absorbed by the activity on the pontoon sections, we did not even notice how, a few meters away from us, four members of a pontoon unit had jumped out of the boat onto the bank with heavy anchors. They attracted our attention only when the regular blows of two-handed hammers resounded as they were hammering down the steel pins to secure the anchors. The soldiers had red cheeks, not from the cold, but from strenuous work.

The first tanks passed. They testified to the reliable work of the pontoon units of the two fraternal armies. The transfer of other combat vehicles followed. After some time, we were again able to follow similar activities in another area, from conquering the "adversary" up to building the bridge, with the same precision and speed. The only difference was that the second bridge was slightly longer than the first one.

Members of the pontoon units fulfilled the combat task allotted them. When the Czechoslovak and Soviet battalion commanders arrived to report the timely completion of the task to Army General Martin Dzur, CSSR minister of national defense, who was observing the combat action, he thanked them and congratulated them and all members of the units taking part in the exercise.

Military Leaders Meet

LD111536 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 11 Feb 84

[Text] In the framework of the allied exercises of the Czechoslovak People's Army, Soviet Army, and Hungarian People's Army, a meeting of members of the fraternal armies took place today. The meeting was attended by Army General Martin Dzur, minister of national defense; Colonel General Antonin Brabec, chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Czechoslovak People's Army; and other representatives of the Czechoslovak People's Army. Also present were Colonel General Ivan Voloshin, senior representative of the commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact states attached to the Ministry of National Defense; and Colonel General Grigoriy Borisov, commander of the Central Group of Soviet Forces in Czechoslovakia.

At the beginning of the meeting, the members of the fraternal armies observed a minute's silence as a mark of respect for the memory of Comrade Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Comrade Martin Dzur noted in his speech that the fulfillment of the tasks of the allied exercises was one of the most important moments of the exercise year. He said that the exercises had confirmed the high moral and political state, and the discipline of the members of the exercising units. They had contributed to perfecting the skills of commanders and staff in directing and successfully waging contemporary warfare in complicated conditions. He stated that the troops in the exercises demonstrated internationalist unity and preparedness to defend the gains of socialism.

In the part of his speech devoted to the international situation, Comrade Martin Dzur noted that U.S. imperialism had never before shown its aggressiveness as much as now. Therefore, the armies of the Warsaw Pact must show increased vigilance. Concluding his speech at today's meeting within the framework of the allied exercises of the Czechoslovak People's Army, Soviet Army, and Hungarian People's Army, Comrade Martin Dzur stressed that the guarantee of the security of the socialist countries was the combat readiness and preparedness of our armies, led by the Soviet Army, and the profound determination of its members to defend the results of socialist construction and to ensure a peaceful life.

GEN KESSLER ON NATO MISSILE THREAT, RESPONSE

AU092050 East Berlin HORIZONT in German No 2/1984 p 4

[Article by Colonel General Heinz Kessler, member of the SED Central Committee, GDR deputy defense minister and chief of the National People's Army Main Administration: "To Defend and Strengthen Peace as the Basic Asset of Socialism"]

[Text] The statements of the seventh meeting of the SED Central Committee on the dangerous exacerbation of the international situation and the growing danger of war again confirm these days that there is no acceptable alternative to the policy of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems. He who does not understand that has failed to comprehend the lessons of history.

Since the Great October Socialist Revolution imperialism has tried time and again not only to force the Soviet Union, and after 1945 also its fraternal countries, politically and economically to its knees, but also to destroy it by force. The chain of imperialist interventions against socialist countries has practically never been interrupted. It ranges from the attack on the young Soviet Union in 1918, through World War II unleashed by Hitlerite Fascism, to the criminal aggressions of U.S. imperialism in Cuba and Vietnam -- to mention only the most important links. Everyone knows what sacrifices this has involved. Meanwhile, the most aggressive imperialist circles, expecially of the United States, are traning their weapons not only on the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community, but also on all forces supporting peace and democracy, freedom and justice.

The aggressors were and are unsuccessful. They have suffered disgraceful defeats. As a result of World War II the socialist world system has developed. Imperialism has not succeeded in undermining socialism, in unhinging it with ideological, diplomatic, and economic means, and in isolating it from the anti-imperialist liberation movement. Under the onslaught of the peoples who are no longer willing to let themselves be oppressed and exploited, the imperialist colonial system collapsed. "Throughout the globe processes of far-reaching revolutionary changes and hard controversies over the vital questions of mankind are underway today," said Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary, at the 10th SED Congress. "The struggle for socialism and peace, for the national and social liberation of the peoples, for their independence against imperialism has reached a new stage."

Constructive Peace Proposals by the Warsaw Pact

Especially in the seventies essential changes occurred in the international arena. In this decade the Soviet Union and its fraternal countries succeeded in establishing an approximate balance of military forces with NATO. The consistent policy of detente pursued by the Socialist countries led to positive changes in international relations, among other things to a system of treaties between the socialist and capitalist countries of Europe, and to the CSCE and the Helsinki Final Act, as well as its follow-up conferences. On 17 January the Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe began in Stockhom. as a result of the Madrid CSCE meeting. all this has narrowed down the elbow-room of the most aggressive forces of monopoly capital and is further reducing it.

The viability of socialism is manifesting itself again in the current exacerbated international situation. The seventh session of the SED Central Committee has again brought out the historical advantages, the life-affirming optimism of the socialist social system and the worldwide-recongnized contribution that has been made to the collective defense of peace by the GDR at the side of the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact countries. At the same time it has left no doubt about the fact that the political and economic tasks, as well as the requirements in all other sectors of societal life in the 35th year of the GDR's existence, are substantially growing. This also applies fully and entirely to the military-political and military necessities with which we are faced in view of the exacerbated confrontation course of the United States and NATO.

U.S. Missle Deployment -- Attack on the Military Balance

The deployment that has begun in West Europe of 572 U.S. intermediate-range missile systems, including all 108 Pershing II missiles in the FRG, will basically change the military-strategic situation unless it is stopped and the previous situation is restored. The military balance that is stabilizing peace would thus be destroyed in favor of a superiority of NATO. With these new weapons from Western Europe the U.S. military can reach industrial centers, other vital objects, plants and installations, strategic defense centers, and military command posts way into the European part of the Soviet Union.

The short flight time of the Pershing II missile of a mere 5-6 minutes, its great accuracy, and the destructive factors of the nuclear warhead unambiguously characterize it as well as the winged missiles (cruise missiles) -- the latter being able to fly under radar -- as weapons systems which are suitable for a nuclear first-strike by NATO against the Soviet Union and its allies. They constitute a decisive element in co-ordination with the U.S. intercontinental land and sea-based missiles, the strategic bomber fleet, the naval forces, the U.S. forces and means on bases in all parts of the world and on forward bases, as well as with the Armed Forces of the European NATO states.

It has been evident for some time that the aggressive U.S. quarters are involving not only the globe in their policy of a nuclear first strike, of an allegedly limitable nuclear war which can be waged, but space as well.

If one regards all the things that have been invented, designed, and built within the enormous arms programs of the United States, the FRG, and other NATO states in terms of conventional weapons systems, nuclear and other means of mass destruction even in this century and which are to be introduced in the NATO armies, it is evident that the appropriate military strength of socialism must be also counterposed to the military potential of imperialism and to its military intentions and plans.

The task consists of making any deployment of arms by NATO against a socialist country a deadly risk for the aggressor, a risk that leaves him without a chance of achieving his objectives, through appropriate solicitude on the part of the Soviet Union and of the other Warsaw Pact states. The adversary must be made to perceive this risk, as Army General Heinz Hoffmann, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and GDR national defense minister, stated at the seventh SED Central Committee session, "through solid military efforts and precise military achievements in all fields of socialist national defense, especially in the armed forces."

What is involved here is not military superiority, but the preservation of the military balance that is a thorn in the side of the most aggressive forces of the United States and of other NATO states precisely because it scales down to zero the chances of a war with nuclear weapons being won. The constructive far-reaching proposals made by the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact states for limiting armaments and reducing them point the road toward preserving this peace-securing military equilibrium by means of reasonable agreements on the basis of equality and equal security at a gradually and steadily decreasing level.

In his interview with PRAVDA in late January 1984 Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, once more pointed out that, as previously, the Soviet Union endorsed the most radical solution of the problem of nuclear armaments in Europe. Therefore it proposes, in full agreement with the GDR and the other Warsaw Pact states, to make Europe free of nuclear weapons in general. The Soviet Union and its fraternal countries remain unswervingly loyal to the course of halting the arms race, to reducing and ultimately eliminating the peril of a war with nuclear weapons.

It would be a blessing for all peoples of Europe and of the world at large if the ruling U.S. and NATO quarters were willing to join in treading this road. It would be necessary for this purpose to halt the stationing of the Pershing II missiles and of the cruise missiles in Europe and revoke the accomplished facts created thus far. But as the situation is now the United States and NATO have evidently embarked on the opposite march route. Their compass is set to an arms race, their objective is military superiority over socialism at any cost. As long as NATO is steering this course, the Soviet Union and its fraternal countries are compelled to maintain military equilibrium in the interest of securing peace through measures that are appropriate to the situation. The range of the new operational-tactical missiles on the territories of the GDR and the CSSR "you may depend on it, is farther than Western mass media are now asserting. Hence the areas to our West where the deployment is being carried out will not be out of reach." It is with these words that Erich Honecker, in his interview with the French weekly LA REVOLUTION, unmasked all the attempts by bourgeois politicians, military men, political scientists, and journalists to play down the weight of the military countermeasures forced upon us, as a deception of the peoples of the deployment countries with which they should be deluded about the deadly perils to which they are being exposed with the new U.S. arsenal of nuclear first-strike weapons. Beyond that the Soviet Union has announced clearly and unmistakably that it will deploy in ocean areas and seas weapons which with respect to their performance data are adequate to that danger conjured up by U.S. intermediate-range missiles for the USSR and its allies. In addition joint measures are being adopted to further improve the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact which are taking into consideration the aggressive plans and actions of the NATO bloc.

To Resolutely Counter the Threat

Just as all the other fraternal armies, the National People's Army will maintain its combat-readiness at the level required at any time. This requires even more resolute efforts of the Army members in political instruction and in combat training, in mastering combat, control, and security technical equipment, in the tasks of the air and air defense force, and in combat duty on sea.

The requirements of a reliable national defense, which are being made in order to thwart the war course of the United States and the NATO vis-a-vis the entire socialist society, are located within the framework of what is absolutely necessary.

They safeguard the contribution made by the GDR, as a socialist state, as an ally of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries of the Warsaw Pact, in order to preserve the military equilibrium as an indispensable element of securing peace under all circumstances.

Therefore the entire military-political activity of the SED and of the GDR's worker-peasant power is aimed at defending peace as the basic asset of socialism, and at consolidating it.

This is what has always guided us in the 35 years of the GDR's emergence and growth. The development and consolidation of our socialist state proves that we have not permitted anybody to infringe upon the grains of socialism, among which peace occupies first place. This also was possible because the workers class, allied with all working people in the shape of the National People's Army, the GDR Border Troops, and all the other protective and security organs, has created the prerequisites required for this purpose.

The reliable socialist national defense has been and still is important for the GDR to have proved in the past and to prove in the future to be a mainstay of peace in Europe. The peace-preserving military power, as a result of collective efforts for the protection of socialism, has made a decisive contribution to achieving for almost 4 decades in Europe the prevention of unleashed military adventures by the most aggressive imperialist quarters.

In the spirit of the historical task of our worker-peasant state of doing everything possible to prevent a war from ever again springing from German soil, we shall be unswervingly guided in the struggle for the further comprehensive strengthening of the GDR by the assertion, contained in the appeal on the 35th anniversary of the founding of our worker-peasant state: "Socialist gains require reliable military protection. We have always safeguarded this protection at the appropriate required level and we shall continue to do so in the future. We resolutely defend the values of socialism."

ROMANIAN ENVOY ADDRESSES ATHENS PEACE CONFERENCE

AU092008 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1922 GMT 9 Feb 84

[Text] Athens, AGERPRES 9/2/1984 -- Romania's representative to the international conference on the denuclearization of Europe in Athens Acad. Radu Voinea, member of the Executive Bureau of the Romanian National Committee "Scientists and Peace", took the floor during the proceedings outlining the activity of the committee which, under the leadership and guidance of Academician Elena Ceausescu, D. Eng., works consistent to place the results of scientific research in the exclusive service of peace, progress and man's welfare.

The Romanian representative also referred to the great responsibility incumbent on the servants of science the world over to influence public opinion and leading circles in order to stop the arms race and achieve a passage to nuclear disarmament, all the more so as the developments registered at the end of last year rendered the situation in Europe more serious than ever before, and as a third world war would mean the destruction not only of civilization as a whole, but also of man, of life on earth.

TIRANA RADIO REPORTS ANDROPOV'S DEATH

AU101933 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1925 GMT 10 Feb 84

[Text] TASS has reported that Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the party and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, died yesterday.

TURKISH GROUP DISCUSSES AIR TRANSPORT LINKS

AU102045 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 10 Feb 84

[Text] Luan Babameto, minister of communications of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, today received the Turkish air transport delegation led by Selcuk Toker, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Turkey in Tirana. The delegation is holding talks on the establishment of air links between our two countries. The meeting passed in a cordial atmosphere.

CARCANI GREETS DPRK COUNTERPART ON APPOINTMENT

AU121446 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 12 Feb 84

[Text] Tirana, February 12 (ATA) -- The chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Comrade Adil Carcani, has sent the following message of greetings to the chairman of the Administrative Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Kang Song-san:

"On occasion of your appointment to the post of the chairman of the Administrative Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, I convey to you the best greetings and wishes for successes in accomplishing your high duty, for the progress of the country, prosperity of the Korean people and the unification of the homeland".

BRIEFS

INCREASED SAVINGS DEPOSITS -- At the end of 1983, savings deposits were 10 percent higher than the previous year. For the first 3 years of the current 5-year period taken together, savings deposits were 30 percent above the planned target. By the end of 1983, deposits were 35 percent higher than 1980 and over 40 percent more than in 1978. Savings deposits have increased, in particular, as a result of higher incomes of members of agricultural cooperatives, which in 1983 were about 17 percent higher than in the previous year. [Summary] [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1330 GMT 11 Feb 84 AU]

PARTY, GOVERNMENT REACTION TO DEATH OF ANDROPOV

Zhivkov, Filipov to Moscow

AU130907 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 13 Feb 84

[Text] On 13 February a Bulgarian party-state delegation led by Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, departed for Moscow, where it will take part in the mourning ceremony of the funeral of Yuriy Andropov.

Grisha Filipov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Dimitur Zhulev, Bulgarian ambassador to the USSR, are members of the delegation.

Politburo Expresses Sorrow

AU101920 Sofia BTA in English 1850 GMT 10 Feb 84

[Text] Sofia, Feb 10 (BTA) -- Today, February 10, an extraordinary session was held of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP prompted by the death of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, the secretary general of the CC of the CPSU and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

With deep sorrow the Politburo of the CC of the BCP paid honors to the lifework and bright memory of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, the outstanding figure of the CPSU and the Soviet State, the ardent champion of the ideas of communism, of peace and understanding among peoples.

The Politburo discussed and approved measures for paying worthy last honors by the Communists and the whole people of socialist Bulgaria to the life and work of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov.

The secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council of Bulgaria Mr Todor Zhivkov made a high appraisal of Yuriy Andropov's activity for the further all-round development of the Soviet state, underlined his great contribution to consolidating the socialist community, the fraternal friendship between the CPSU and the BCP, between the USSR and Bulgaria, his great merits for the sageguarding of world peace.

The Politburo unanimously confirmed that the BCP and its Blagoev-Dimitrov Central Committee will continue to be pursuing the life-tested line of all-round cooperation and getting closer together of Bulgaria and the Soviet Union, of the Bulgarian people and the great Soviet people in the struggle for further building the developed socialist society, for the triumph of peace and the bright communist ideals.

BCP, Government Condolences

AU130904 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 11 Feb 84 p 1

[Message from the BCP Central Committee, the Bulgarian State Council, and Bulgarian Council of Ministers to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers on the death of Yuriy Andropov, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman]

[Text] To the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers, dear Comrades.

The BCP and the entire Bulgarian people received with great grief and pain the news of death of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. All of us -- the party and the people of socialist Bulgaria -- pay deep respect to the noted figure of the CPSU and the Soviet state, prominent figure of the international communist and workers movmement, and firm fighter for the ideals of communism and peace.

We know Comrade Yuriy Andropov as a party and state figure who skillfully and consistently worked and fought for the cause of the Great October and for the planned and comprehensive perfection of the developed socialist society in the USSR.

A selfless Communist, devoted to the cause of Lenin and having a deep Marxist-Leninist conviction, broad horizons, and remarkable humane and working qualities, has left the combat ranks of our communist formation. We know and highly value his exemplary party education, his modesty, and attention to principles, as well as his skill in using the collective method of work.

Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov's contribution to the consistent and firm implementation of the CPSU peace-loving course is remarkable. His diversified activity in the area of international politics and as leader of the CPSU and the Soviet state was broadly supported by the world progressive public and kept at bay the nuclear warmongers and organizers of the crusade against communism and progress. Mankind will remember Yuriy Andropov and will be grateful for his irreconcilable struggle against the nuclear arms race and for disarmament, detente, peace, and cooperation among nations. For all progressive people throughout the world he became a new personification of the steady and deeply peaceful Leninist policy of the USSR. As a consistent Communist-Leninist, Yuriy Andropov was a real and great humanist.

The death of Yuriy Andropov is a sad loss for us. A sincere friend and comrade of the Bulgarian people, he made a great contribution to developing the sacred Bulgarian-Soviet friendship and implementing the course of the comprehensive coming together between our parties, countries, and peoples. He left a remarkable example of how one must work to strengthen the socialist community, the Warsaw Pact, and CEMA.

The BCP Central Committee, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and the entire Bulgarian people express most deep and sincere condolences to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Government, and the entire Soviet people.

We join you in your mourning, dear Soviet brothers and sisters, and express again our steadfastness and steady determination to march together with you in the struggle for peace and socialism and the complete victory of communism!

The BCP Central Committee, the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

BCP Issues Obituary

AU102117 Sofia BTA in English 2111 GMT 10 Feb 84

[Text] Sofia, Feb 10 (BTA) -- An obituary has been released for press here by the CC of the BCP, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria, in connection with Yuriy Andropov's demise.

It is emphasized in it that Yuriy Andropov was a true continuator of Lenin's cause, an eminent figure of the CPSU and the USSR, an inspired organizer of the socialist and communist construction, an outstanding worker of the international communist and workers' movement a staunch champion of the ideals of communism, of safeguarding peace on the planet.

Yuriy Andropov's whole life was filled with selfless and hard work for the triumph of the ideals of Marxism-Leninism, with tireless struggle to consolidate the cause of communism. Great is his merit for deepening the cooperation among the socialist countries, for strengthening the Warsaw Treaty, for improving the work of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance. Substantial is his contribution to uniting the international communist and workers' movement on the basis of Marxism-Leninism.

Stress is laid in the obituary on the fact that Yuriy Andropov's foreign political activity is an expression of the unflinching Leninist policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state on the international arena. His name is known in all parts of the globe as a name of a staunch champion of peace and disarmament. Remarkable are Yuriy Andropov's services for furthering the friendship and cooperation between the BCP and the CPSU, between Bulgaria and the USSR.

Stress is also laid on Yuriy Andropov's great contribution to the development and elaboration of the present CPSU's strategy of improving the developed socialist society, for a fresh upswing of the economy, for a further flourishing of the intellectual sphere, for strengthening the defense capacity and security of the USSR.

The obituary expresses the readiness of the Bulgarian people to steadily follow the road Yuriy Andropov marched on, the road to socialism and communism.

Leaders at Soviet Embassy

AU112018 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 11 Feb 84

[Text] The sorrow of all Bulgarian Communists and of the Bulgarian people was expressed in connection with the death of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, eminent figure of the Leninist party of the Soviet Union, great fighter and worker for peace in the world, and remarkable Marxist-Leninist. Party and state leaders led by Comrade Todor Zhivkov came to the Soviet Embassy today to express condolences to Leonid Grekov, Soviet ambassador to Bulgaria. Comrades Todor Zhivkov, Grisha Filipov, Stanko Todorov, Petur Tanchev, Dobri Dzhurov, Yordan Yotov, Milko Balev, Ognyan Doynov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Mladenov, Todor Bozhinov, Chudomir Aleksandrov, Andrey Lukanov, Georgi Atanasov, Grigor Stoichkov, Dimitur Stoyanov, Petur Dyulgerov, Stanish Bonev, Stoyan Karadzhov, Dimitur Stanishev, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Vasil Tsanov, Kiril Zarev and Emil Khristov bowed their heads to the bright image of Yuriy Andropov, the great lover of peace, genuine friend of socialist Bulgaria, principle-minded Communist, and a remarkable figure of the international communist and workers movement.

The Bulgarian party and state leaders signed the mourning book in which the following was written: On behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council, and Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, we express to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and to the USSR Council of Ministers as well as to the Soviet Communists and Soviet people the deepest and most genuine condolences of the Bulgarian Communists and of all working people in connection with the death of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

We bow our heads before the life and deeds of the worthy son of the Soviet people, the eminent figure of the CPSU and the Soviet state, the indefatigable fighter for peace and communism, and genuine friend of Bulgaria, Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov. Yuriy Andropov displayed his talent as a great political leader in creative development, and by specifying the Leninist course of the CPSU and consistently implementing it in all spheres of life.

We highly appraise Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov's contribution to strengthening the cohesion and comprehensive cooperation among the fraternal socialist countries and among the communist and workers parties in order to firmly resist the aggressive actions of imperialism and to strenghtn peace and security in the world.

Yuriy Andropov was a constant worker for the unbreakable Bulgarian-Soviet friendship, for comprehensive cooperation and for drawing together our parties, countries, and peoples. His death is a grave loss for our people. We deeply bow our heads to the great and creative work and to the bright memory of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov!

Zhivkov Condolences at Embassy

AU111306 Sofia BTA in English 1051 GMT 11 Feb 84

[Text] Sofia, Feb 11 (BTA) -- Bulgarian party and state officials headed by Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and State Council president, went to the Soviet Embassy here this morning to offer condolences on the demise of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov to the Soviet ambassador, Mr Leonid Grekov.

With one-minute silence they expressed the respect and love of the Bulgarian Communists, of the entire Bulgarian people for the constructive deed and the bright memory of Yuriy Andropov.

We bend before the life and work of the worthy son of the Soviet people, the eminent figure of the CPSU and the Soviet state, before the indefatiguable fighter for peace and communism, Bulgaria's sincere friend, Yuriy Andropov, reads part of the text put down in the book of condolences under which stand the signatures of Mr Todor Zhivkov and the other members of the Bulgarian party and state delegation.

Yuriy Andropov devoted his talent as a great political leader to the creative development and to specifying the Leninist course of the CPSU and its consistent observance in all spheres of life, the text reads on.

Further on the contribution of Yuriy Andropov to strengthening the solidarity and the ties of all-round cooperation between the fraternal socialist countries, between the communist and workers' parties is stressed as well as his contribution to putting a firm resistance against the aggressive actions of imperialism, to reinforcing the positions of peace and security in the world.

The contribution of Yuriy Andropov to the all-round cooperation and closeness between the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, between Bulgaria and the USSR, and the two peoples, too, is pointed out.

Condolences were also offered by the standing committee of the Bulgarian Agrarian Union, by the leaderships of public and mass political organizations and of the creative unions in Bulgaria, by thousands of citizens.

The embassy was visited by leaders and members of the diplomatic missions in Bulgaria.

Council Decrees Mourning Days

AU102103 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 10 Feb 84

[Text] In connection with the death of Yuriy Andropov, CPSU general secretary and president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria has issued a decree declaring a mourning period in Bulgaria on 13 and 14 February.

Media, People React

AU102046 Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 10 Feb 84

["Reaction -- Bulgaria Grieves For Yuriy Andropov" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, Feb 10 (BTA) -- The news about the death of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov threw the Bulgarian people in deep grief and nationwide sorrow.

Immediately after the TASS announcement, the radio interrupted its regular emissions to announce the tragic news. Only funeral, classical music is broadcast interrupted at intervals by the following announcement: "The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the Ministerial Council of the USSR in deep grief inform the party and the entire Soviet people that on February 9, 1984, at 1650 hrs and after a long illness, Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, secretary general of the CC of the CPSU and President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, died".

After announcing the death of Yuriy Andropov for five hours the Bulgarian radio is broadcasting funeral music.

The Bulgarian television has just begun its evening programme with the official announcement of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Presidium and the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the Ministerial Council of the USSR on the heavy loss, an announcement which the radio is repeating in every news bulletin.

The evening newspapers OTECHSTVEN FRONT and VECHERNI NOVINI came out in mourning issues. They frontpage big portraits of Yuriy Andropov in black framework and the official announcement on his death.

At a mourning ceremony at the house of Bulgaro-Soviet friendship Mr Nacho Papazov, chairman of the National Bulgaro-Soviet Friendship Committee, emphasized: "Yuriy Andropov will leave a bright and indelible trace in mankind's memory. With all his energy, life experience and revolutionary passion he gave away much of his strength and was attaching paramount importance to the problems of global peace, to the struggle against armament and against the war. Andropov won the hearts of the Soviet people and the friends of the USSR with his brave, full of Leninist wisdom and determination, measures aimed at the flourishing of the Soviet economy, science and culture, for putting order in every place and everywhere."

Mourning ceremonies were held also in almost all big cities in Bulgaria.

Party veterans, Communists, members of the young Communist league stood guards of honour at mourning corners with Yuriy Andropov's portrait.

Crapes and red flags are lowered at the buildings of state institutions and public organisations.

The radio broadcasts reports by the correspondents in Moscow, Berlin, Prague, Bonn and New York on the reaction to Yuriy Andropov's death.

PARTY, GOVERNMENT CONVEY CONDOLENCES TO USSR

Leaders' Telegram

LD101908 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 10 Feb 84

[Text] The CPCZ Central Committee, the president of the republic and the Government of the CSSR have sent to the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union, a telegram of condolence on the death of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. The telegram reads as follows:

Dear Comrades, with the deepest sorrow we received the news about the death of the leading representative of the CPSU and the Soviet State, Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, a loyal son of the Soviet people, Hero of Socialist Labor.

In the name of Communists and all Czechoslovak people we express to the Soviet Communists and the people of the Soviet Union our profound condolences at this painful and great loss. With the departure of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, the CPSU and all Soviet people have lost an outstanding party and state official, patriot and internationalist, wholly devoted to the Leninist party and our common revolutionary Marxist-Leninist teaching. We have always held in very high esteem the loyalty of Comrade Andropov to the cause of socialism and communism, his working and organizing capabilities and his profound knowledge, which he selflessly gave in the service to the party and the Soviet homeland.

Linked with the efforts of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov in leading party and state posts as well as in the responsible work of general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme **Soviet** of the USSR, are historical successes achieved by the Soviet people under the leadership of the Communist Party in building an advanced socialist society. By his life-long fruitful work he made a great creative contribution in solving the tasks of the current stage of the development of socialism, strengthening party unity, its cohesion and the mobilization of all Soviet people for the fulfillment of the conclusions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

Significant was the contribution of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov to the strengthening of the cohesion of the states of the socialist community, the all-round development of their cooperation, the deepening of the unity of the international communist and workers' movement and the unification of all progressive and peace forces in the world. Linked inseparably with the name of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov is the consistent implementation of the peaceful foreign policy of the Soviet Union and the efforts to reduce international tension, the establishment of confidence and understanding in relations between states, struggle for disarmament, the averting of the threat of nuclear war and all-round strengthening of peace.

In the current international situation in particular, provoked by the most reactionary forces of imperialism, his wisdom, adherence to principles, resoluteness and prudence in the approach to the solution of the most important issues linked with securing the peaceful future of mankind were fully manifested. All peace initiatives put forward by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov are the proof of the high degree of responsibility of the Soviet Union for the preservation of world peace. They are the proof of the fact that the CPSU and the Soviet Union, leaning on the enormous economic and defense potential of their country, are doing everything possible to prevent warmongering forces from igniting a world military conflagration.

Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov's profound socialist humanism and high degree of responsibility for the building and further development of socialist society, the relentless struggle for peace and untiring effort to ensure peace on our planet, which have been proven in many concrete deeds of the Soviet Union, won for Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov the respect and admiration of all progressive and peace-loving people in the world. His optimism and belief in the final victory of the cause of peace and progress were and will remain a great support for all those who are waging an active struggle against those who put at risk the fate of mankind.

We hold in profound esteem his sincere friendship and warm attitude to the CPCZ, our country and the Czechoslovak people, the care and attention he devoted to the development and deepening of fraternal bonds between the nations of the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia. His energy and creative approach to the solution of fundamental problems of the further development of socialism, and his loyalty to Leninism, are an example to the whole of our party.

In the hearts of the Czechoslovak Communists and our nations, Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov will remain a consistent Marxist-Leninist and a great man who devoted all his strength and capabilities to the cause of the working class, the working people, socialism, peace and progress. The Czechoslovak people are sharing the profound sorrow of all Soviet people. We assure you, dear comrades, that in building an advanced socialist society and in the struggle for peace, we shall continue to act in firm unity with the Soviet Communists and the people of the Soviet Union. We shall do everything possible to strengthen and deepen further friendship, alliance and fraternal Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation, strengthen and develop socialism, secure peace, and bring to fruition the ideas to which Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov dedicated his entire fruitful life as a Communist and revolutionary. Honor to the undying memory of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov!

Soviet Peace Policy Unchanged

LD121310 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0830 GMT 12 Feb 84

[Text] Listen now to our regular Sunday foreign-political commentary written for today by Antonin Kostka, an editor:

The death of every man, although a basic and immutable law of life, is painful and difficult for many around him. The death of an outstanding politician and statesman who has written himself into people's hearts as a tireless fighter for peace and human happiness is thus a painful and heavy loss for everyone, and it is doubly heavy in a time as complicated and critical as the present one. Ancient human experience evokes questions about the consequences, about the replacement of the loss, and about future certainties.

Such questions in connection with the death of the highest Soviet representative, Yuriy Andropov, do not alarm our public, who have learned from historical experience. This is because we know well that the internal and external policy of the socialist countries is not and never has been the affair of individual leading officials; it has always proceeded from the interests of the working people and therefore from the will of the majority of the nation. It always has been and is a collective work of the whole party.

In any case it was not so long ago that many people can have forgotten what Yuriy Andropov himself said in a similar situation in one of his first speeches shortly after his election into the post of general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee:

"The death of Leonid Brezhnev has provoked much speculation abroad about the continuation of the international policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state. I can state with all responsibility that Soviet foreign policy was and will remain as determined by the conclusions of the 24th, 25th, and 26th party congresses. The immutable aims of our foreign policy are to secure a lasting peace and safeguard the right of nations to independence and social progress."

These words of Yuriy Andropov apply fully today. It is no coincidence that the appeal by the Soviet supreme bodies, published following the report on Yuriy Andropov's death, stresses explicitly: "The Leninist policy pursued by the party is unshakable" in the "spirit of Lenin's legacy." It more specifically says that "in the current complicated and dangerously aggravated situation, the Communist Party and the Soviet state deem it their prime duty to defend peace consistently, be firm and vigilant, resolutely thwart adventurous designs of imperialism, and strengthen the country's defense capability." The appeal goes on to voice the conviction that contentious issues must not be resolved by force and gives assurances that the Soviet Union will continue to apply and push through the principles of peaceful existence with all countries and cooperate with all governments and organizations that are willing to strive for peace honestly and constructively.

It is, therefore, a crystal clear and unequivocal statement, giving an accurate answer to every question that might arise in connection with the inevitable personnel changes following the death of the highest representative of the Soviet Communist Party and the state. It is, moreover, an answer once again supported during the past week, as on numerous previous occasions, by concrete stands and proposals of the Soviet Union at three various international platforms -- in Geneva, Athens, and Stockholm.

In Athens, at the conference of peace and antiwar organizations from countries which signed the Helsinki Final Act, Soviet peace defenders gave their support, in line with the policy and stand of their government, to the idea of turning Europe into a nuclear-free zone. This was not mere symbolic and moral support for a noble idea. Yuriy Andropov himself, in interviews with the Soviet newspaper PRAVDA as well as the West German weekly DER SPIEGEL, and indeed on other occasions reiterated that the Soviet proposal put forward at the Washington-frustrated Geneva talks on nuclear demilitarization of Europe that both sides, that is the Warsaw Pact and NATO, liquidate all nuclear weapons in Europe, both medium-range and tactical nuclear weapons, still stands.

Moreover, the same stand, expanded by a proposal on liquidation of chemical weapons, freezing nuclear arsenals, and reducing military budgets and conventional arms, was conveyed by a Soviet representative in the Disarmament Committee, which opened this year's session in Geneva under the new title of Conference on Disarmament.

And third, the Stockholm Conference on Measures to Build Confidence and Security and on Disarmament in Europe was another platform for Soviet peace initiatives. At the conference, the Soviet delegation willingly made moves to accommodate the West's projects for control in the military sphere, but, above all, it has been pushing through strongly very specific and far-reaching measures to build confidence and security -- such as a pledge by both sides not to be the first to use nuclear weapons and military means in general, along with demilitarization and disarmament measures.

Therefore there can be no doubt whatever about the peace continuity of the past, present, and future policy of the Soviet Union.

Ever since the announcement of the death of the highest Soviet representative, various speculations have been springing up in the West, as mushrooms after a rain -- speculations bordering on fantasy about personnel changes and conjectures about the resulting future political line. This has not been restricted merely to the publicity and propaganda media. Far from it. This or that statesman or politician, sometimes hypocritically, immediately voiced his concern about possible shifts and changes in Soviet foreign policy, augmented by so-called hopes that he will find understanding among new Soviet leading figures for his peace-loving intentions.

Besides displaying total ignorance of Soviet history and the consistant immutability of Soviet peace policy, and displaying unwillingness to understand and recognize the historically new quality of this policy, such speculations and utterances reveal the intention of obtaining cheap publicity. How much more useful it would be for nations if, instead of spouting idle rhetoric and self-righteous concern about future Soviet policy, Western statesmen would at least give a businesslike and specific reply to some of the numerous disarmament proposals put forward by the Soviet Union, proposals put forward when Leonid Brezhnev and, later, Yuriy Andropov stood at the head of the Soviet state, and which continue to form, as confirmed by the latest appeal by the highest Soviet bodies, an organic part of Soviet foreign policy.

The fact is, of course, that the demagogues, who lose not a single opportunity for self-publicity, are not at all concerned with achieving real progress on the issues of disarmament and peace. On the contrary, according to the British Reuter press agency, high-ranking NATO officials believe that Yuriy Andropov's death will allegedly thwart hopes for an early thaw in the icy relations between East and West.

Confronted with the facts, historical experience, and the unequivocal stand adopted by the highest Soviet bodies in their appeal following Yuriy Andropov's death, instead of a judgment, the unsubstantiated assertions of the above-mentioned high-ranking NATO officials appear to be an alibi made up in advance, an alibi for the future continuity of their destructive activity, or at best an attempt at preliminary slandering and casting aspersions on future Soviet policy.

Of course such transparent tricks cannot fool sober and reasoning people. Our public knows very well that peace forms a dominant feature of Soviet foreign policy, exactly in the spirit of the words uttered by Yuriy Andropov in his speech to mark the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Soviet Union: "The Soviet Union will do its utmost to secure calm and a peaceful future for both the present and future generations."

Husak Leads Funeral Delegation

LD121829 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 12 Feb 84

[Text] A Czechoslovak Party and State delegation, led by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, will attend the funeral of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The delegation includes CPCZ Central Committee members Lubomir Strougal, federal premier, and Vasil Bilak, secretary of the party's Central Committee.

The delegation will be joined in Moscow by Cestmir Lovetinsky, CSSR ambassador to the USSR.

PARTY, STATE LEADERS MARK ANDROPOV DEATH

Condolence Letter Sent

LD101701 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1550 GMT 10 Feb 84

["The GDR's Letter of Condolence on the death of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov" -- ADN headline]

[Text] Berlin, 10 Feb (ADN) -- The SED Central Committee, the Council of State, and the Council of Ministers of the GDR, on the death of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, have sent a letter of condolence to the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which reads as follows:

Dear comrades, the SED Central Committee, the Council of State, and the Council of Ministers as well as the people of the GDR have received the news of the death of our comrade, Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, with deep sorrow and great shock.

In Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, we are losing an outstanding leader of the CPSU, the international communist and workers' movement, and a farsighted communist statesman who lived and acted in the best Leninist spirit.

Born a worker, he devoted all his power and his abilities to the lofty goals of the working class and the construction of the socialist society. Whatever the tasks entrusted to him by the party of Lenin -- whether as a Komsomol official, partisan in the self-sacrificing fight of the Soviet people against Hitler's fascism, party worker and diplomat, in the protection of peaceful life and the achievements of the Soviet peoples, or as the leader of the party, and Soviet country -- everywhere he worked and fought with exemplary energy and determination.

The CPSU Central Committee elected him as its general secretary in November 1982. Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov devoted himself wholeheartedly with all the knowledge gathered over many years, with deep knowledge of the life of the Soviet peoples, with Leninist creativity, to this task, bearing such responsibility for the Soviet country and for the fate of mankind.

His significant speeches at the November plenum, the June and December plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, at the festive session marking the 60th anniversary of the founding of the USSR, his hard political and organizational work at the head of the party's leadership guided the whole party, the whole Soviet people to develop the country's national economy dynamically, to develop the advantages of socialism in all social areas, and to place the individual, his work, and his well-being at the center of the party's attention. Thus the year 1983 showed the biggest progress so far in the fulfillment of the resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress, and in further shaping the advanced socialist society.

With the greatest feeling of responsibility for the preservation of peace and the life of mankind in the nuclear age, Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov guided the Leninist peace policy of the party and the Soviet state during the time of the further growth of international tensions as a result of the forced confrontation course and the growing arms drive of the United States and NATO.

An impassioned desire for peace, great consistency in the defense of the vital interests of socialism, clearsightedness, and optimistic prudence characterized his important contribution to the joint peace policy of the Warsaw Pact states at the session of the Political Consultative Committee in Prague and at the meeting of the leading representatives of the socialist countries in Moscow, his proposals, speeches and interviews, and, in particular, his statements of September and November 1983.

Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov held high the banner of the fight for peace and social progress. He worked with special emphasis to unite the efforts of the socialist countries toward jointly solving the most important tasks, the tasks which will decide the future.

Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov's theoretical contribution toward enriching the conception of the advanced socialist society, which was characterized by the creative application of the teachings of Karl Marx and V.I. Lenin, and the deep analysis of the manifold practice of socialist and communist construction, remains everlasting.

The communists and all workers of the GDR mourn a dear friend who was most deeply tied to the cause of the workers' and peasants' power on German soil. His constant concern for the consolidation of the close militant bond and the inviolable fraternal alliance of our parties, states, and peoples was highly appreciated. The remaining impressions and far-reaching results of the friendship visit by the GDR party and state delegation to the USSR in May 1983, the constructive talks and cordial meetings will not be forgotten. The agreements concluded with Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov during the visit have given powerful impulses to the cooperation of our parties and states and to the cause of German-Soviet friendship into the new millenium.

The communists and all workers of the GDR bow their heads in deep mourning before the beloved deceased. We will never forget his life, his work in the service of the Soviet people, the cause of socialism and peace.

The letter of condolence is signed for the SED Central Committee and the GDR Council of State by E. Honecker; for the GDR Council of Ministers by W. Stoph.

Hoffmann Sympathy to GSFG Head

LD111553 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1400 GMT 11 Feb 84

[Text] Defense Minister Heinz Hoffmann has expressed his sympathy [on the death of Andropov] to the chief of staff of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany [GSFG]. He praised the great merits of the deceased in safeguarding at all times the socialist community's defense strength for the preservation of world peace.

Ministers' Orders Honor Memory

LD102047 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1901 GMT 10 Feb 84

[Text] Berlin, 10 Feb (ADN) -- The GDR ministers for the armed forces and the protection and security organs have issued orders of the day on the death of Yuriy Andropov which pay tripute to the lasting merits of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium in preserving peace, detente, and disarmament.

In the orders of the day by Army General Heinz Hoffmann, minister for national defense; Army General Erich Mielke, minister for state security; and Colonel General Friedrich Dickel, minister of the interior and chief of the German People's Police; Yuriy Andropov's untiring work to protect and to keep socialism secure is highly valued. The name Yuriy Andropov was closely tied to the rise of the great movement of people against the imperialist confrontation policy, nuclear threat and aggression, the order of the day by Minister Heinz Hoffmann states.

"Lasting merit was earned by Comrade Yuriy Andropov in the reliable protection of socialism against all hostile attacks," the order of the day by Minister Erich Mielke states. The order of the day by Minister Friedrich Dickel underlines: "His services to maintaining the secure protection of the USSR and the whole socialist community of states against all efforts by imperialism, especially the United States, to gain military superiority will not be forgotten."

Council of Ministers' Tribute

LD101500 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1431 GMT 10 Feb 84

[Text] Berlin, 10 Feb (ADN) -- At a special session today, the GDR Council of Ministers commemorated the outstanding communist, internationalist and statesman, Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, paid tribute to Yuriy Andropov's indefatigable work for the cause of peace and socialism, for social progress, and the well-being of working people throughout the world. The fraternal relations between our two states are linked most closely with his name. The Government and the people of the GDR will preserve the memory of Yuriy Andropov by doing their utmost to further strengthen socialism and to safeguard peace.

Honecker, Leaders Visit Embassy

LD101733 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1637 GMT 10 Feb 84

[Text] Berlin, 10 Feb (ADN) -- The GDR party and state leadership of the GDR today expressed their sympathy on the death of Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at the Soviet Embassy in Berlin. The deeply felt sympathy on the death of the outstanding leader of the international communist and workers' movement and esteemed statesman was expressed by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, to Vyacheslav Kochemasov, the USSR ambassador to the GDR.

Erich Honecker laid a flower arrangement at the black-bordered picture of Yuriy Andropov. After a minute's silence, SED Central Committee Politburo members and candidate members Hermann Axen, Horst Dohlus, Joachim Herrmann, Egon Krenz, Erich Mielke, Guenter Mittag, Erich Mueckenberger, Konrad Naumann, Willi Stoph, Werner Jarowinskiy, Guenter Kleiber, and Guenter Schabowski, together with Erich Honecker, bowed their heads before the portrait of the deceased.

The GDR Council of Ministers represented by Chairman Willi Stoph, Deputy Chairmen Manfred Flegel and Dr Hans Reichelt, and other members expressed their sympathy on the death of Yuriy Andropov to the Soviet ambassador.

Condolences were expressed for the National Council Presidium of the GDR National Front by National Council President Prof Dr Lothar Kolditz: the Democratic Peasant Party of Germany by Chairman Dr Ernst Mecklenburg; the Liberal-Democratic Party of Germany by Chairman Dr Manfred Gerlach; the National-Democratic Party of Germany by Chairman Prof Dr Heinrich Homann; and the Christian-Democratic Union of Germany by Deputy Chairman Wolfgang Heyl. Sympathies were also expressed by the Free German Trade Union Federation, the Free German Youth, the Democratic Women's League of Germany, and the Cultural League of the GDR, as well as other organizations and institutions of the GDR.

National Mourning Declared

LD111844 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 11 Feb 84

[Text] The Ministry of the Interior, following a decision by the SED Central Committee, the GDR Council of State and the Council of Ministers, announces that in memory of the late Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee of the Soviet Union and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the day of the funeral, 14 February 1984, is to be designated as a national day of mourning in the GDR.

Buildings of central and local state and social organs and institutions and of the nationally-owned combines and enterprises will fly flags at half-mast on that day. All public events are to pay due regard to the day of mourning.

Delegation Leaves for Moscow

LD131026 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0934 GMT 13 Feb 84

[Text] Berlin, 13 Feb (ADN) -- A GDR party and state delegation left for the Soviet capital this morning to attend the funeral of Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, who died on Thursday. The delegation is led by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council.

It also includes SED Central Committee Politburo members Willi Stoph, deputy chairman of the State Council and Chairman of the Council of Ministers; Horst Sindermann, deputy chairman of the State Council and president of the People's Chamber; Egon Krenz and Guenter Mittag, secretaries of the SED Central Committee and members of the State Council; and GDR ambassador to the USSR Egon Winkelmann.

The delegation was seen off at Berlin Schoenefeld Airport by SED Central Committee Politburo members and candidate members Hermann Axen, Horst Dohlus, Joachim Herrmann, Heinz Hoffmann, Erich Mielke, Erich Mueckenberger, Alfred Neumann, Inge Lange, and Guenther Schabowski. Also present was Gorald Gorivovich, charge d'affaires of the USSR in the GDR.

CONDOLENCES TO USSR CONVEYED, ANDROPOV EULOGIZED

Telegram of Condolence

LD101743 Budapest MTI in English 1714 GMT 10 Feb 84

["Andropov - Hungarian Leaders' Telegram of Condolence" -- MTI headline]

[Text] Budapest, February 10 (MTI) -- To the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union, the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union, Moscow:

Dear comrades, the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, the Presidential Council and the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic and the entire Hungarian people received with deep shock the news of the death of Comrade Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union. We would like to express our sincere sympathy with the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union, the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union, the fraternal Soviet people and the bereaved family. We are with you in your deep mourning.

The Hungarian communists and people knew Comrade Yuriy Andropov personally for many years and always respected him as a true friend. He assisted in our people's struggle for the protection of the power of the working class and the strengthening of our socialist achievements at the most difficult time. He was a faithful son of the fraternal Soviet people, which brought liberation to Hungary and established the opportunity for the social prosperity of the Hungarian people at the cost of great sacrifice.

The death of Comrade Yuriy Andropov is a grievous loss for the Soviet people and the international communist and workers' movement. Comrade Andropov had lasting merits in the comprehensive development of the Soviet Society and the achievements of communist construction. Progressive mankind is mourning an excellent statesman, a true communist, who unceasingly worked for the steady implementation of the policy of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the improvement of the cause of social progress, and the future of mankind in peace and security.

The Hungarian communists, and the entire Hungarian people are with you in these difficult hours and completely willing to do everything possible to improve the cause of socialism and progress and to further our indissoluble fraternal friendship and cooperation. We are convinced that the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet people will successfully meet the forthcoming aims of socialist construction and intensify its efforts for the continuation of our common and generous cause to which our true comrade and friend Yuriy Andropov devoted his life.

Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party; Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic; Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic.

Andropov Peace Proposals Cited

LD102228 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 10 Feb 84

[Text] The work of Yuriy Andropov as party and state leader can be traced well in his actions as well as in the activity of Soviet domestic and foreign policy.

As both party general secretary and head of state, he devoted great attention to the consistent and disciplined realization of the correct policy.

In KOMMUNIST, the theoretical periodical of the CPSU, Yuriy Andropov put into words where the building of socialist society stood at present in the Soviet Union and what kind of tasks awaited the country's 270 billion people. The most pressing task is to work out and consistently carry out measures that provide a wider scope for the operation of the enormous creative forces hidden in our economy. We have agreed on the necessary measures and we have passed appropriate decisions, but we must not leave things unfinished. All that we have decided must be carried out. This is the party's Leninist tradition, and it would not be fitting for us to deviate from it.

At CPSU Central Committee sessions, and in various articles and interviews, Yuriy Andropov expounded in detail on the path of further development, focusing on the main defects of economic life. The most important indicator of economic efficiency, work productivity, is growing at a pace that cannot satisfy us. There still is a lack of coordination in the development of the branches that extract and process raw materials. In practice, the products' demands for much material is not decreasing. Obviously, the old practice, the force of inertia, still operates. If someone works badly, if he is idle, if he acts irresponsibly, then let there be a direct and irrevocable mark of this in both material compensation and in moral appreciation.

In one of the largest factories of Moscow, the famous (Ordzhonikeche) machine tool factory, Yuriy Andorpov said to the workers: Why did we bring up the issue of work discipline at the last session of the Central Committee? First, because this is the command of life, because without adequate discipline, work discipline, plan and state discipline, we cannot progress rapidly. The creation of order really does not require investment, yet the gain is enormous.

In his letter sent to the December 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum Yuriy Andropov wrote with appreciation of the completed work, but he also warned that although the pace of economic growth had speeded up and the qualitative indicators had improved, the processes that had been set in motion must not be left unfinished, the favorable phenomena must not be regarded as a matter of course.

The final goal of every economic endeavor of ours is that we improve the people's standard of living. We can evaluate any kind of success achieved in the development of production as good only if it raises the prosperity of the people. The time has come for us to work out a complex program to modernize the management and the entire mechanism. The program must fully suit both the economy of developed socialism and the nature of the tasks to be accomplished.

The perfection of the developed socialist society of the Soviet Union and the speeding up of economic growth depend to a significant extent on the deepening of socialist democracy, said Yuriy Andropov, who in this connection drew attention in that 1983 issue of KOMMUNIST to the following: We do not idealize what has happened or happens in our country in this sphere. Soviet democracy has had, has, and presumably will have growth problems. These stem from the material possibilities of society, the level of awareness of the masses, and also from the fact that our society develops not in greenhouse conditions, not isolated from a hostile world but amid the psychological warfare conducted by imperialism. The perfection of our democracy demands that we sweep aside bureaucratic overorganization and formalism, everything that crushes the masses' readiness to take the initiative and shackles the creative thought and activity of the workers. We have fought against such phenomena until now, and in the future we shall fight with even greater energy, with even greater perseverance.

Consistency, resolution, and purposefulness also characterized the activity of Yuriy Andropov in shaping the foreign policy for the Soviet state. He often emphasized that the secure future of the peoples is ensured not by the arms race but by peaceful construction work.

We think that the difficulties and tensions characterizing the present international situation can and must be overcome. The CPSU opposes the debate of ideas becoming a confrontation between states and peoples. Weapons and, furthermore, the readiness to use them, should be made the measure of the strength of the social system.

It is a question of how the other side reacts to sober words. In his statement given to PRADVA on 27 March 1983, Andropov stated that listening to the American President, a person got the impression that the United States might be weaker than the Soviet Union, and that the United States might have been sitting with hands in lap, and its armed forces might have started to decline. Andropov answered the American views thus: Yes, the Soviet Union has strengthened its defense capability, since the United States has sited military bases at a feverish pace in the vicinity of Soviet territory, and it has developed newer and newer nuclear and other types of weapons. The Soviet Union has been compelled to develop its armed forces in order to stop American military superiority. The established strategic balance stripped the United States of the possibility of blackmailing us with a nuclear threat. The balance is the firm guarantee of peace, and we do everything in the interest of maintaining this parity.

In Washington, newer and newer variants are worked out about a winnable nuclear war. On this issue, the Soviet position was clearly worded by Yuriy Andropov at the festivity held on the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Soviet Union, on 21 December 1982. [Voice recording in background in Russian, fading into Hungarian] Nuclear war must not be allowed -- neither small nor large, nor limited nor total. This is the vital interest of every people. For precisely this reason, when the Soviet Union undertook a unilateral commitment no to be the first to use nuclear weapons this step was received with approval and hope in the whole world. If our example is followed by other nuclear powers too, then this really will be a significant contribution to the prevention of nuclear war. [End recording]

Yuriy Andropov proposed a significant reduction of the numbers of strategic armaments as well as nuclear warheads. It was evident from his words that the Soviet Union could scarcely be forced to make unilateral concessions with the NATO programs directed at further increasing armaments. Andropov voiced the Soviet position thus [Voice recording in Russian, fading into Hungarian] We shall be compelled to reply to the provocation of the American side with the development of our own appropriate systems. We are responding to the American MX missile system with our own similar missile, to the long-range American robot-airplanes with our own long-range robot-airplanes. There is no future for the policy based on military superiority against the Soviet Union. That only increases the danger of war. [End of recording]

Instead of the spiral of the arms race, Andropov proposed this alternative: mutually advantageous international cooperation to benefit all of humanity. The Soviet Union argued in the spirit of this ideal at the Geneva Euromissile talks. However, these talks did not lead to success, because the United States, in submitting its proposals, tried to force the Soviet Union into a more disadvantageous security situation. After Geneva, and while the deployment of American missiles in Western Europe continues, President Reagan has taken a stand in favor of a Soviet-American dialogue. Andropov's reply, published in PRAVDA, is this: It is not necessary to convince us of the usefulness and practicability of dialogue. This is our policy. However, the dialogue must take place on an equal basis, not from a position of strength, as Reagan proposes. We resolutely reject such an attitude. Moreover, using power diplomacy against us is hopeless.

To the end, Yuriy Andropov attached special importance to the constant strengthening of the community of the fraternal socialist countries. An event of outstanding significance for Hungarian-Soviet relations was the meeting of Janos Kadar and Yuriy Andropov in July 1983 in Moscow. In his toast, the general secretary of the CPSU and the head of the Soviet state stressed: Our parties and our states are linked by the old and strong bonds of internationalist solidarity. We can say with full good reason that the relations of the Soviet Union and the Hungarian People's Republic gain more and more substance and get more and more multidimensional from year to year. There is no sphere in which we could not have achieved positive results and where new, even wider, perspectives might not unfold in the development of our cooperation.

The peoples of the Soviet Union and the foreign friends of the Soviet Union, too, see and mourn the outstanding Leninist-type leader in Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov.

'Friend of Hungarian People'

LD102341 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 10 Feb 84

[Text] As general secretary of the Central Committee, Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov carried out his activities at a time in the Soviet Union when the building of communism made necessary the fulfillment of new tasks, on a higher level and more complex than hitherto. In international life, on the other hand, the conditions for coexistence have become stricter.

Following his election to the post of general secretary, Yuriy Andropov assured the party Central Committee that he would devote all his strength, knowledge and experience gained during long decades in various party and state functions to the program outlined at the 26th CPSU Congress, to the strengthening of the Soviet Union's economic and defense power, to improving the well-being of Soviet people and to the realization of the Leninist peace policy.

Andropov had painfully little time for the fulfillment of these tasks, but it could be noted not only by friends of the Soviet Union but also by opponents of the first socialist state of the world -- the enemies of communism too -- that in little more than 1 year Andropov worked extraordinarily energetically and could show very significant results in both internal and external politics.

The operation of the economy has quickened, and the implementation of previously adopted and new party resolutions has become more consistent. The statement of the 26th congress, according to which perfecting the organizational system of direction does not tolerate conservativism, has been filled with concrete meaning as a result of the consistent and deliberate work of Yuriy Andropov and his work associates. Work discipline has become more solid, productivity of industry and agriculture has improved, and since the beginning of this year a large-scale experiment has been started to shape the new principles of economic management as well as for their realization.

These stages of development were reached amid a worsening of international circumstances despite the fact that Andropov unambiguously confirmed Moscow's peaceful intentions in his speech of great significance given in the Kremlin at a ceremony on the 60th anniversary of the establishment of the Soviet Union. The Soviet leader then and later expressed his country's readiness to maintain the Helsinki process and to work for mutually beneficial and just agreements with the United States and for the maintenance of the European and global balance of power in the interest of the advancement of disarmament.

This consistent stand and the extraordinarily active international activity of the Soviet Union, its readiness to compromise, as well as the documents of historical importance of the coordinated foreign policy of the Warsaw Pact such as the Prague declaration, have unequivocally proved to the world who wants peace, and who puts it in danger.

Yuriy Andropov personally carried out a series of talks and discussions with the leaders of friendly countries. He met high-ranking representatives of international life and endeavored to seek out the more soberly thinking politicians of the capitalist countries and those points through which, by building on them, the international situation can be improved and the peace of our globe can be made more stable. He paid great attention to the unity of the international communist and workers' movement and to the strengthening of international solidarity with fraternal parties throughout the world.

Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov was linked to the Hungarians by an old and (?well) proven friendship. In 1984, as shown in contemporary film newsreel, he arrived in Budapest where he represented his country for 3 years as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary. At the presentation of his credentials he said: Comrade Chairman, I feel it to be my duty to assure you that I shall endeavor with all my strength to strengthen further the unbreakable friendship between our countries and the close cooperation which is based on the peaceful intentions of the Soviet and Hungarian peoples and is directed toward the stable peace and security of Europe and the entire world.

Yuriy Andropov held firmly to those ideals about which he spoke on that festive occasion in the parliament building. For his merits in deepening friendship between the two countries, the Presidential Council presented Yuriy Andropov with the Order of the Banner of the Hungarian People's Republic. Following his return home and even while fulfilling various party and state functions of great importance, he maintained contact with our homeland and his personal friendship with Hungarian leaders.

In the history of Hungarian-Soviet relations, the visit to Moscow by our party and government delegation last July was an outstanding event. Yuriy Andropov, who meanwhile had been elected chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received in the Kremlin Janos Kadar and the delegation members with the affection due an old friend. During the discussions too, complete identity of viewpoints on basic questions was expressed, as was the understanding, the desire for joint action and mutual trust between the two countries and parties. The presentation of the Order of Lenin to Janos Kadar was an outstanding event of the visit. In his speech on the festive occasion, Yuriy Andropov could note with joy that during the more than a quarter century that Janos Kadar has led the MSZMP Central Committee, Socialist Hungary has achieved noteworthy successes in economy, science, culture and in raising the well-being of the people. In his reply, Janos Kadar conveyed his thanks for the high award with words of emotion. He said:

[Begin Kadar recording] I am glad to receive this high award whose name brings back to me the memory of Lenin the immortal, and of his comrades-in-arms who led the Great October Socialist Revolution, which opened a new chapter in the history of mankind, to victory in 1917. It also reminds me of those Hungarian internationalists who founded our historical friendship. For me, for Hungarians living today, Hungarian-Soviet friendship and cooperation is of immeasurable value, and so is the knowledge that the Hungarian and Soviet people tread the same path of socialism, and fight shoulder to shoulder for a better, freer and peaceful world. [applause] [end recording]

We are saying goodbye to Yuriy Andropov, loyal son of the Soviet party and the Soviet people, friend of the Hungarian people, who devoted all his strength, knowledge and experience to the realization of communist ideals, to the strengthening of friendship and cooperation of peoples, to the happiness of mankind, and to peace.

Press on Andropov Career

LD111513 Budapest MTI in English 1021 GMT 11 Feb 84

["Andropov: Hungarian Press" -- MTI headline]

[Text] Budapest, February 11 (MTI) -- Hungary's Saturday morning's central dailies evaluate the late Yuriy Andropov's life work in prominent major articles. It is pointed out that Yuriy Andropov, an outstanding personality of the international communist and working-class movement, strove unceasingly to serve social progress, and a peaceful and secure future for mankind.

NEPSZABADSAG writes: "He was a Soviet Communist leader who started his career as a manual worker and unfolded his leadership skills in the course of attaining the practical and theoretical knowledge for the building of a new society."

In its account of Yuriy Andropov career the paper continues: "He worked extremely intensively and in many fields in his term of a year and a quarter. His every act characterized the Soviet party and state leadership of that period -- the continuity of the long-term policy, a rapid and active reaction to the new phenomena and realities and, as a consequence, courageous adjustment to the requirements of the era."

NEPSZABADSAG continues: "Such achievements are significant especially because the Soviet Union is the largest power of the world socialism and one of the largest countries in the world. Her international conduct has a strong impact on peace, and her economic results are decisive for the universal future of socialism.

"Yuriy Andropov stated with conviction that the future is socialism. He rejected allegations about the export of revolution as nonsense. He said socialism will, in the long run, prove its superiority, in the course of peaceful competition with capitalism. As he stated in an address: 'We are far from advocating the arms race that is forced on us by imperialism. Yet, objectively, the military-strategic balance between socialism and imperialism is a condition of peaceful coexistence, in fact, the emergence of such a balance has been an outstanding achievement of recent years. The Soviet Union and the other countries in the socialist community have had to make major efforts and sacrifices to reach an objective, and for that reason, we cannot allow an imbalance to be created.'"

NEPSZABADSAG continues: "As in foreign policy, in domestic policy the unity of words and deeds marked the policy of the Soviet party and state leadership during the months when Yuriy Andropov was the general secretary of the Central Committee and the president of the collective presidency of the Supreme Soviet... increased stress was laid both on improving economic management, work discipline, the training and selection for posts of able people, and the development of socialist democracy."

NEPSZABADSAG stresses: "Pivotal in Yuriy Andropov's intellectual and political heritage was the analytic method with which he tackled major theoretical issues with a pragmatic approach."

"Yuriy Andropov said in an address to the June meeting of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee: 'There are substantial economic and cultural differences among the several socialist countries, and they apply different methods in the course of socialist development. Even if once it appeared that development would be more homogeneous, the present state of affairs now seems the obvious. It is of utmost importance that current differences should not hinder the development of cooperation, which is the prime duty of communists and the ruling communist parties to assure.'

"Comrade Andropov was marked by this principled internationalist approach to the socialist countries, including Hungary. His relation to the socialist countries was always permeated by his intention to serve to the full the strengthening of the socialist community, its ever closer cooperation, and thereby the universal interests of socialism and peace. The results of Yuriy Andropov's decades long devoted work is present in the results of the world's first socialist state. Such achievements are a guarantee that the whole progressive mankind will hold him in their memory," NEPSZABADSAG writes.

MAGYAR HIRLAP writes that Yuriy Andropov, "with purposeful and energetic work and courageous initiative has won great respect in his country and abroad. His service has helped to strengthen unity in the ranks of the Soviet Communist Party and to strengthen the relations of the party and the people.

"His political wisdom and immense experience guaranteed, on the one hand, the indispensable continuity of Soviet domestic and foreign policy and on the other, that the strength of party and people should be resolutely concentrated on important development. His name has become one with the measures taken in the Soviet Union in the past one and a quarter years in order to further develop advanced socialist society and the Soviet Union's economic and defence potential."

The Budapest daily writes: "As the highest party and state leader, Yuriy Andropov did much to assert the consistent peace policy of the Soviet Communist Party and the Soviet state, and to improve the international situation, as well as to secure change, as a result of which the elements of detente could once again become dominant in international relations. Many of his foreign policy statements and positions helped to implement Soviet peace policy endeavours and to expose the targets of imperialist circles.

"In his statements Yuriy Andropov stressed that the Soviet Union is not seeking military superiority, but is a consistent advocate of negotiations. The country did not demand unilateral disarmament from the West but expected interests of both sides to be taken into account."

MAGYAR HIRLAP continues: "In his party and state posts Yuriy Andropov paid great attention to the affairs of the socialist community and the strengthening of the internationalist cooperation of the fraternal countries. We have lost a true friend of our country and people."

MAGYAR HIRLAP quotes a statement by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, made during his visit to Moscow last year: "I have known Yuriy Andropov for a long time. As he knows our country and people well, it is easy to talk to him. Acquaintances of old need few words to exchange views."

The Budapest daily writes: "The service of Yuriy Andropov as party and state leader has helped to further strengthen the many-sided relations of Hungary and the Soviet Union, which have had as source our two peoples' mutual socialist and communist ideals, goals and fundamental interests. He has helped to strengthen the friendship that is recognized as permanent and necessary by both sides.

Evaluating Yuriy Andropov's life work NEPSZAVA writes:

"His words carried weight in international life. His calm statements, in which he called for sobriety and reason, expressed the thoughts of millions of people in a period when statements by certain leaders of NATO countries were remarkable for their lack of level-headedness and restraint.

"We are living in an era that demands high responsibility -- a push of a button will launch a chain reaction of consequences," Yuriy Andropov warned when he called on Western statesmen to exercise political restraint and responsibility. He described the danger of war as the common enemy of the Soviet and American people. He proved the Soviet leadership's resolve to ward off the danger by taking numerous important initiatives."

NEPSZAVA writes: "A high degree of flexibility was expressed in the recommendations Yuriy Andropov made in order to break the deadlock in the Geneva talks on medium-range nuclear missiles.

"It was his conviction that 'the difficulties and tensions of the international situation can and must be overcome. It is a risk of mankind's future to make peace with the arms race and war.'"

NEPSZAVA adds that Andropov's service was also significant in promoting the internal development of the Soviet Union. The paper writes: "Andropov was a leader of the Leninian type. When he outlined the long-term strategy of the Soviet Communist Party for the 1980's, he stressed that it is important for the socialist social system to fully explore its humane and creative possibilities.

"His death is a great loss not only for the Soviet people, but also for the millions, who followed with respect the Soviet head of state's unceasing efforts to build a better and more peaceful future for us all."

Embassy Condolence Calls

LD122120 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 12 Feb 84

[Text] Visitors have been flocking to the Soviet Embassy in Budapest in order to express their condolences on the death of Yuriy Andropov. The visitors included Jozsef Marjai, deputy premier, and leading officials of several ministries, district party committees and councils.

Flowers in condolence were brought by representatives of workers of many large enterprises and delegates of foreigner living in Hungary.

Delegation Departs for Funeral

LD131034 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0900 GMT 13 Feb 84

[Text] A Hungarian party and state delegation has left for Moscow to participate in Yuriy Andropov's funeral. Our correspondent Julia Tardos reports from Ferihegy Airport.

[Tardos] The special flight took off just a few second ago. Traveling on it are Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; Pal Losonczi, member of the party's Politburo, president of the Presidential Council. They are going to Moscow to pay their respects at the bier of Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, head of state, and to take part in tomorrow's funeral.

A member of the Hungarian delegation is Sandos Rajnai, member of the Central Committee, Hungary's ambassador to the Soviet Union. He will join the delegation in the Soviet capital.

With the bereavement of friends progressing in the same direction, we bid farewell to Comrade Yuriy Andropov, whose death is not only a deeply felt loss to the Soviet people, because it has lost a great personality and a leader of great dimensions, but also is a serious loss to the socialist community, Hungary included, and a loss to all those who are striving for socialism and for peace all over the world, wrote NEPSZABADSAG in its obituary.

We know in Hungary that we have lost a close friend, who worked in Budapest during a difficult era in our people's life. He also contributed decisively to the establishment of our present-day reality.

At the funeral of Yuriy Andropov, the eminent Soviet statesman, the outstanding personality of the international communist and workers' movement, the Hungarian delegation that has just left will be led by Janos Kadar.

The delegation was seen off by Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Gyorgy Aczel, Ferenc Havasi, Mihaly Korom, Karoly Nemeth and Miklos Ovari, secretaries of the Central Committee, members of the Politburo; and several other leading personalities.

(Nikita Dalchiyev), charge d'affairs of the Soviet Embassy, was also present here at Ferihegy Airport.

AGREEMENT ON RECEIPT OF USSR OIL PRODUCTS SIGNED

AU110807 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 4 Feb 84 p 21

[Text] Istvan Russay, head of Mineralimpex, and Vladimir Morozov, general manager of the Soyuzneftexport foreign trade enterprise, signed in Budapest on 3 February the agreement on the current year's export of Soviet crude and petroleum products to Hungary. According to the agreement, Soviet crude and petroleum products worth R1.3 billion will go to Hungary this year. The steady supply with a high amount of energy sources is fundamental to Hungary's energy supply,and its value stands at 30 percent of Hungary's entire imports from the Soviet Union. The quantity of Soviet oil deliveries in the last more than 3 decades exceeded 110 million metric tons. Present at the signing of the contract were Janos Ambrus, deputy minister of foreign trade, and Viktor Ocheretin, commercial representative of the Soviet Union in Hungary.

DELEGATION BACK FROM ATHENS PEACE CONFERENCE

LD111447 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 11 Feb 84

[Text] The delegation of the Hungarian peace movement, headed by Janos Peter, which took part in the International peace conference in Athens, has arrived home. After the arrival, the vice president of the National Assembly said: The conference was important because the representatives of the 64 participating national peace organizations could expound their opinions and state that they want to continue their work. In this regard, Janos Peter emphasized that in the interest of peace, the activity of governments and social movements must be better coordinated.

CONDOLENCE MESSAGE, TRIBUTES ON ANDROPOV'S DEATH

Condolence Message Sent

LD101933 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 10 Feb 84

[Text] The PZPR Central Committee, the State Council, and the Council of Ministers have addressed a condolence telegram to the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and USSR Council of Ministers.

On behalf of the PZPR and its Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers, and the Polish people, we express to the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers, and to all Communists and the brotherly Soviet people our deep sorrow and sympathy in connection with the death of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Comrade Yuriy Andropov was an outstanding leader of the Soviet party and state, a loyal continuer of the work of Lenin, entirely dedicated to the implementation of the lofty ideals of communism. This was an important contribution to the work of the overall development of the Soviet Union and the consolidation of its security.

Comrade Yuriy Andropov played an important part in the international communist and workers movement. He made an important contribution to the development and consolidation of the position of socialism in the world and the might and unity of countries belonging to the socialist community.

The name of Yuriy Andropov was associated with a consistent and determined struggle for peace and international security, for the limitation of armaments and for disarmament. Until the last moments of his life, he embarked on tireless efforts designed to thwart the danger of a nuclear conflict.

The working people bid farewell to the ardent champion of the peaceful coexistence of nations, social progress, and overall international cooperation. Comrade Yuriy Andropov, through all his activities, made a great contribution to the work involved in the consolidation and development of manifold bonds of friendships and cooperation linking our parties, states, and peoples.

He will forever remain in the memory of the Polish communists and the Polish community as a friend of socialist Poland. Together with all of the Soviet people, the CPSU, and the family of the deceased, we join in mourning the death of a great son of the Soviet people and an outstanding leader of the international communist and workers movement.

Signed: Wojciech Jaruzelski and Henryk Jablonski

Politburo Honors Memory

LD101913 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 10 Feb 84

[Text] The PZPR Central Committee Politburo at its meeting today honored the memory of the late Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The Politburo emphasized the eminent merits of Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov in the service of the CPSU, in the strengthening of the Soviet state, and his great efforts in favor of peaceful cooperation among nations and world security. The Politburo noted the personal contribution of Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov to consolidating the unity of fraternal socialist countries, to developing friendship and cooperation between Poland and the Soviet Union, as well as between the PZPR and CPSU, and his friendliness and deep understanding of the situation in our country.

More on Politburo Tribute

LD111233 Warsaw PAP in English 1100 GMT 11 Feb 84

[Text] Warsaw 10 Feb -- The Political Bureau of the PUWP Central Committee at its meeting here today paid tribute to the late Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov, and took the decision to organize the 15th PUWP CC Plenum on February 18.

The Political Bureau stressed Yuriy Andropov's "great efforts to promote world security and peaceful cooperation among nations." It also highlighted his personal contribution to the consolidation of the unity of socialist countries, to the development of friendship and cooperation between Poland and the Soviet Union and between the PUWP and the CPSU, and laid emphasis on his "kindness and profound understanding of the situation in Poland."

The PUWP Central Committee, Poland's Council of State, and the Council of Ministers addressed a message of condolence to the CPSU CC, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, and the Soviet Council of Ministers in connection with Yuriy Andropov's decease.

The Political Bureau also appraised the results of the recent report-and-election campaign within the party and took a decision to present its assessment to the 15th plenary meeting of the Central Committee, which it fixed for February 18 to deal with organizational and programmatic guidelines for the national conference of PUWP delegates.

The Political Bureau said the party's report-and-election campaign further strengthened the cohesion and ideological unity of party ranks, and came as a vital stage in rebuilding the party's links with the working class and society at large. The Political Bureau also said basic party links are increasingly active and have been regaining their ability to act as leaders within their communities.

Among the shortcomings revealed during the campaign, the Political Bureau pointed to the need to increase workers' share in party life and step up activity among youth.

Flags at Half-Mast

LD101601 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1530 GMT 10 Feb 84

[Text] In connection with the death of Yuriy Andropov the Council of State has decided to lower to half mast the state flags of the PPR on official buildings of the authorities and state administration beginning today and continuing until the day of the funeral as a sign of mourning.

Nation Mourns Andropov

LD111401 Warsaw PAP in English 1111 GMT 11 Feb 84

[Text] Warsaw, 11 Feb -- The news of the death of the Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov deeply moved the Polish nation as the deceased was a man whose name was related to the thought of building world peace, and to great hopes for halting the insane arms race.

The communique by the CPSU CC, Presidium of the USSR's Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers, which announced Andropov's death was broadcast before 13:00 hrs by Polish radio which stopped giving its regular scheduled programme. All radio and TV news bulletins repeated the communique, and the news spread to all sectors of society. The Polish people received the announcement of the Soviet leader's death with feelings of deepest seriousness. In the afternoon, national flags on buildings of state authorities and administration were lowered to half-masts, at a decision from the government.

Polish radio and television have been broadcasting solemn music since noon hours.

Main news bulletins on the radio and TV started from the announcement of Yuriy Andropov's death, and gave his biography and reported on first reactions abroad to the death of man whose activity is associated with the Soviet Union's peace initiatives on the international forum.

Factory local radio stations told of Yuriy Andropov's death and recalled the comprehensive economic and social ties binding their factories with similar plants in the USSR. They also gave talks with workers moved by the death of the CPSU CC general secretary.

The death of Yuriy Andropov arouses not only grief among Poles, but also deep reflections connected with the deceased's activity, particularly as an untiring defender of peace, an advocate of the cause of progress, international cooperation, and the unity of the socialist community.

"We felt more touched by Yuriy Andropov's death than did others" said Kazimierz Miniur, first secretary of Poland's largest single party organization, at the "Lenin" Steel mill. "The deceased was leader of a country whose help was and is so meaningful in the entire history of Poland, and without whom our steel mill would not exist" Miniur said.

"Polish construction workers have received the news of Yuriy Andropov's death with deep regret" said head of the Exports and Foreign Cooperation Department at the Building Ministry, Jozef Stepien.

Said Stepien: "We have been cooperating with the Soviet Union for the last ten years on setting up oil and gas pipelines and nuclear plants, which resulted in giving Poland considerable amounts of oil, gas and electric power. Another widely known example of Polish-Soviet cooperation is the work on the Warsaw's subway".

President of the Union of Polish Writers (ZLP), Halina Auderska said Yuriy Andropov's death is a heavy blow not only to the Soviet people, but also to all progressive-minded humanity which realizes Andropov's importance and the contribution he made to growth and strengthening of the forces of peace in the world. Said Auderska: "It is also a particularly huge loss to us who are citizens of the Warsaw Treaty states, because we had great hopes concerning his initiatives aimed at halting the arms race, and stopping the West from deploying new intermediate-range missiles fueling the world's tensions, and jeopardizing our peaceful existence.

"One who has passed away was one of the most outstanding [word indistinct], and anyone who has but the slightest sensibility must feel that loss," said Prof. Bronislv Chromy, one of Poland's best sculptors who designed a monument of brotherhood in arms, erected in Ryazan, the USSR.

Jan Krzeminski, a worker and factory PUWP link first secretary at the Warsaw's "Siekieriki" heat and power generating plant said the death of the Soviet leader fills all the party members, all communists with sorrow and grief.

Vice-president of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society Alfred Beszterda, who is also secretary and member of the Presidium of the Polish Democratic Party said that passing away by the Soviet leader fills with grief not only all the residents of the socialist states, but all the people who. [sentence as received]

PAP Tribute

LD111417 Warsaw PAP in English 1126 GMT 11 Feb 84

[Text] Warsaw 10/11 Feb -- The Soviet nation, nations of fraternal socialist countries, all progressive forces in the world received the news on Yuriy Andropov's death with deep sorrow and grief.

The consistent, vigorous and full of initiative acitivty pursued by Yuriy Andropov in the post of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, his matter-of-fact attitude, personal qualities and political wisdom won general respect and confidence of the party and the Soviet nation and other nations of the world. Soviet Communists, all working people, friends of the Soviet Union in the entire world saw in Yuriy Andropov an outstanding statesman of the Leninist type.

Yuriy Andropov's activity was inseparably connected with the further strengthening of the unity of the party and nation, and with the continuation of the Leninist course of internal and foreign policy of the Soviet Union, with the spelling out of a strategy aimed to perfect the processes of the stage of mature socialism in [words indistinct]

Yuriy Andropov attached great importance to ideological issues which he considered as a key and a basis to properly solve issues facing the society. Standing perseveringly on the grounds of the Marxist theory Yuriy Andropov applied it in accordance with the Marxist-Leninist methodology and with a close connection to reality.

Yuriy Andropov's attitude towards economic issues was also characterized by linking theory to practice. In his speeches Yuriy Andropov put emphasis on the necessity to better economic mechanism and planning, to more vigorously move the country's economy to the road of effective and intensive progress. A law on employee collectives that came into effect in the Soviet Union last year considerably strengthened their role in production managing, in deciding on issues of their factories and enterprises.

It was the 1983 [as received], when the Soviet economy reported considerably better results as regards the growth in national income, industrial and agricultural production and labour productivity, if compared with 1982.

Yuriy Andropov focused his interest on the issues of raising living standards of the Soviet nation, and on its cultural and spiritual development.

Yuriy Andropov's activity was inseparably connected with a determined and consistent line of the Communist Party and the Soviet state, which aims at detente in international situation and prevention of thermonuclear catastrophe. Yuriy Andropov presented this line in an authoritative way on the international arena.

He launched numerous significant disarmament initiatives, especially designed to prevent Europe from transforming it into a missile ground and an area of a nuclear conflict. The proposals made in the statement of September 28, 1983, in interviews for the PRAVDA daily presented a real road designed to prevent the new stage of missile and nuclear arms race, extremely dangerous for the entire mankind, and also to move it into the outer space.

Yuriy Andropov's Western interlocutors spoke with the highest recognition for his unyielding will of peace, remarkable intelligence, shrewdness, perfect memory and knowledge of all the realities of the situation both in the world and at home.

His consistent striving to limit the arms race, to prevent the deployment of the U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe and thus the violations of strategic balance was also manifested by letters with words of support for the struggle pursued by peace movements in the entire world.

Yuriy Andropov significantly contributed to the development of comprehensive cooperation with the socialist community countries, to the strengthening of the unity and coherence of international workers' and communist movement, in supporting the struggle of nations for freedom and sovereignty.

Yuriy Andropov was characterized by a friendly attitude towards Poland and the understanding of all Polish problems. He attached great significance to the strengthening of internationalist relations of friendship between the CPSU and the PUWP and between the two nations. Economic agreements between Poland and the Soviet Union signed over several last months are an actual manifestation of assistance given by the Soviet Union to Poland in overcoming her economic difficulties.

During a meeting held on December 23, 1982, Wojciech Jaruzelski and Yuriy Andropov declared the will of the two fraternal parties to further strengthen Polish-Soviet relations in all spheres of social life, and to closely cooperate in international policy.

Yuriy Andropov's work on all posts which he held of the party's will proved his great faithfulness to the great cause of Lenin and the party. Yuriy Andropov gave all his strength, his immense knowledge and energy, and his experience to the implementation of the policy of the party, to the struggle to the victory of communist ideals. He will remain in the memory of our nation as a Communist, a man of great decency and great heart, a consistent fighter for peace, for the good of all working people in the entire world.

Press Review

LD111021 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0530 GMT 11 Feb 84

[Text] Today the papers appeared in mourning guise. The front pages carry a picture of Yuriy Andropov, the medical statement on the illness and cause of death, the text of the obituary issued by the CPSU Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers, as well as the appeal of the CPSU to the Soviet people and the joint decision of the Supreme Soviet authorities concerning the funeral ceremonies.

The TASS report on the death of Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, repeated by all press agencies in reports marked urgent, has caused an immense stir throughout the world. The papers publish messages of great sorrow and sympathy reaching the Soviet Union from many lands, including the condolence telegram from our leaders, Wojciech Jaruzelski and Henryk Jablonski. The dailies also dedicate much space to the reactions of the community to the news about the death of the Soviet leaders, both that of the Polish community and that of many countries of the world.

Of course, everyone is aware of the merciless laws governing life. But it is difficult for everyone to reconcile themselves with the loss. This is all the more difficult, the ZYCIE WARSZAWY Moscow correspondent says, when it is the loss of a leader of great nation, one who enjoyed universal sympathy and respect of that nation.

Yuriy Andropov held the highest, most responsible leading post in the Soviet party and state, in an exacerbated international situation, in conditions of tension brought about by the aggressive policy of the United States and some NATO countries.

All the same, ZYCIE WARSZAWY adds, Yuriy Andropov assessed the world events without leaving anything unsaid and without illusions. He evaluated the policy of states and their leaders by facts and not by speeches. He used tough, lucid, and firm language, but he did not seek confrontation. In fact, quite the contrary, he sought agreements based on just, mutually acceptable principles with perseverence. This policy, the stance of a leader, have won him recognition and prestige in the world.

Leaders Sign Condolence Book

LD121600 Warsaw PAP in English 1424 GMT 12 Feb 84

[Text] Warsaw 11 Feb -- Polish leaders Wojciech Jaruzelski and Henryk Jablonski arrived in the Soviet Embassy in Warsaw today on behalf of Poland's top, party and state, authorities to extend words of deep grief and sympathy over the death of the CPSU CC general secretary, and president of the Presidium of the USSR's Supreme Soviet, Yuriy Andropov.

They were accompanied by members of the PUWP CC Political Bureau and Secretariat: Kazimierz Barcikowski, Jozef Czyrek, Miroslaw Milewski, Stefan Olszowski, Albin Siwak, Jan Glowczyk, Czeslaw Kiszczak, Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak, Marian Orzechowski, Henryk Bednarski, Zbigniew Michalek, Waldemar Swirgon, the PUWP Central Control Commission chief Jerzy Urbanski, and chief of the Party Auditing Commission Kazimierz Morawski.

The members of Poland's top authorities of the party and state made a following entry at the condolence book displayed at the embassy:

"Deeply moved by the news of the death of the Soviet nation's magnificent son, leader of the Soviet party and state, outstanding activist of the international communist and working-class movement, and a tireless advocate of peace, Comrade Yuriy Andropov, on behalf of the highest authorities of the party and state of the Polish People's Republic and the Polish nation, we are extending the words of deep grief and sympathy to top, party and state authorities of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, to all Communists and the brotherly Soviet nation.

"This entire life Yuriy Andropov devoted to the ideals of the communist building, the strengthening of the unity and power of the states of the socialist community, and to the cause of friendship between nations. The name of Comrade Yuriy Andropov will for ever remain in the memory of the Polish nation as a dedicated friend of the socialist Poland, and a tireless champion of brotherly friendship, alliance, and comprehensive cooperation between our parties and states. Peace to his memory."

Another entry into the condolence book was made by a delegation from the Polish Sejm (parliament), headed by the speaker Stanislaw Gucwa, and deputy speakers Zbigniew Gertych and Piotr Stefanski.

An entry on behalf of the Council of State was made by its Vice-Presidents Tadeusz W. Mlynczak, Kazimierz Secomski, and Zdzislaw Tomal, as well as members Stanislaw Kania, Kazimierz Morawski, Jozef Ozga-Michalski and Henryk Stawski.

Works of grief and sympathy came also from top figures of Poland's political parties. "Yuriy Andropov will remain in the memory of all the progressive-minded part of humanity as an outstanding leader and activist of the CPSU and the Soviet state, as an ardent fighter for peace, detente and international cooperation" read the entry made by the delegation from the United Peasants Party CC.

Delegates from the Central Committee of the Democratic Party, headed by the party's Chairman Edward Kowalczyk, wrote: "On behalf of the Democratic Party, we wish to convey the words of deep grief and sympathy over the death of the CPSU CC general secretary, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Yuriy Andropov. The Soviet people and international working-class movement have lost an outstanding leader and an ardent advocate of peace and friendship between nations".

Delegates from the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth (PRON) also arrived to pay tribute to the memory of the deceased. The PRON National Council President Jan Dobraczynski wrote into the condolence book: "On behalf of the PRON, we are extending the words of deep grief over the death of Yuriy Andropov. In his person we are losing a mgnificent fighter for the cause of peace, a man who, though afflicted with a serious disease, till the last moment of his life had devoted all his strength to the work for good of accord between nations, and the economic development of the entire socialist community. Also, we are going to remember Yuriy Andropov as one who understood Polish matters and helped us in moments of difficulty".

Also representatives of many of Warsaw's factories arrived to pay tribute to the deceased, along with individual persons who came to express their grief over the death of a man whose attitude and decisions had much to do with, so valuable today, comprehensive aid to Poland.

National flags in Polish towns and villages, and at buildngs of political organizations and state authorities, have been lowered to half-masts. Television and radio changed their programmes and broadcast solemn music.

Press Eulogizes Andropov

LD130935 Warsaw PAP in English 0712 GMT 13 Feb 84

[From the "Press Review"]

[Text] Warsaw 13 Feb -- Many articles and commentaries present the late Yuriy Andropov as an outstanding leader of the Soviet party and nation and underline his consistent efforts in favour of world peace.

"He (Yuriy Andropov) was a leader who understood the working people because he was one of them. He served an idea which had raised the working people to struggle for their rights and which resulted in the foundation of the first state of workers and peasants in the world," wrote ZYCIE WARSZAWY today in a dispatch by its own correspondent in Moscow.

In another dispatch, the paper wrote: "A short, shorter than a year and a half, period of performing the function of general secretary of the CPSU CC by Yuriy Andropov abounded in many facts and events. They were frequently directly connected with the general secretary's activity, his statements on fundamental issues of the USSR's internal and international policy.

"Decisions taken by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR's Supreme Soviet under Yuriy Andropov's leadership materialized search for new solutions and new approach to many problems."

The daily stressed that in his economic actions "the main position was given to production serving to meet the population's material and living needs." "Andropov frequently spokes about the need to strengthen discipline, including production, state and social one. This has met with a general support." "Yuriy Andropov's ideals have not only a general political but also purely human, personal dimension," the daily said.

The party daily TRYBUNA LUDU wrote: "Yuriy Andropov's intense political and theoretical activity reflected the entire rich ideological experience of the Soviet party. Quite recently, on January 24, the world attention was attracted by the Soviet Union's stand on key international issues expressed by Yuriy Andropov once again the PRAVDA daily. The stand is clear, open and frank and leaves no doubt on intentions by which the land of the soviet is guided when determining the directions of its policy.

"These intentions have been based on the Leninist concept of peaceful coexistence. The struggle for peace has been accompanied by firm protest against plans by militarist forces which would wish to push the world towards a nuclear catastrophe.

"A realistic and cool-headed assessment of the situation, faith in forces of socialism and that socialism is able to prevent war, consistency and flexibility in looking for ways of solving contradictions in the world at the end of the 20th century -- won appreciation and approval of the progressive opinion outside the USSR's borders."

In another article devoted to the deceased Soviet leader ZYCIE WARSZAWY stressed that Yuriy Andropov was a continuator of foreign policy pursued by the Soviet Union for many years and described Yuriy Andropov as "a leader who had strongly marked his personality on the political arena." "He was a politician of a difficult time," the daily added. The paper said: "He was a realist. Aware of the consequences of an armed conflict, he warned against cherishing dangerous illusions. He had also consequently stood for peaceful co-existence."

"The Soviet Union has many a time emphasized the two superpowers' responsibility for maintaining peace in the world and Yuriy Andropov often referred to this. A succession of Soviet disarmament proposals, modified many a time, was a result of the above stand.

"The Soviet leader did not burn bridges behind him leaving the door to dialogue and agreement open. However, he made it perfectly clear that it should be a dialogue conducted 'on equal footing', and not from the 'position of force', that it must be carried out honestly."

Concluding, ZYCIE WARSZAWY said: "The Soviet Union's stance is that such a dialogue is possible."

GUS COMMUNIQUE ON 1983 SOCIOECONOMIC SITUATION

AU081700 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 3 Feb 84 pp 3-4

["Communique Issued by the Central Office of Statistics (GUS) on the Country's Socioeconomic Situation in 1983"]

[Text] Positive trends in material production were consolidated in 1983. Compared with 1982, the 1983 production in industry, including mainly processing industry, as well as in construction, agriculture, and other sectors of the national economy, increased. The slump in the population's real incomes was halted. The flow of consumer goods improved to some extent. At the same time, the difficulties inhibiting a more effective exploitation of national assets and manpower resources continued to exist.

It was impossible to achieve major changes in the structure of production. The supply of raw and other materials, especially imported ones, for production was insufficient. Features of economic imbalance continued to assert themselves. The restrictions imposed by the capitalist countries were a brake on the development of the economy.

Following its great slump in 1979-82, the gross national income increased in 1983. The increase in the national income to be shared was a little lower. At the same time, there was an increase in consumption paid for by personal incomes and investment outlays.

The production of many industrial goods, especially the goods produced by the processing industry, was higher than in 1982 and in some cases exceeded the 1979 level. Nevertheless, the consumer goods output continued to be below the level of needs.

Per capita production in socialized industry and in construction was higher in 1983 than it was in 1982, but was lower than in 1979.

Agricultural yields and the procurement of most crops were higher in 1983 than they were in 1982. Crop production was higher than in 1982, but the number of farm animals, especially hogs, went down. The procurement of butcher livestock was lower than the 1982 procurement. Toward the end of 1983 the procurement of slaughter poultry increased. There were also signs that farmers became more interested in breeding farm animals.

Compared with 1982, investment outlays were higher and the share of construction and assembly work in the structure of outlays increased. The program for commissioning investment projects was not fully implemented. The investment program was expanded.

Compared with 1982, the number of finished apartments in the socialist economy and in individual housing increased in 1983.

Exports to and imports from socialist and capitalist countries increased. At the same time the trade with the socialist countries increased.

The slump in real incomes was halted under the conditions of inflation in the first half of 1983. In the second half of 1983 these incomes began to increase. The 1983 average annual incomes were slightly higher than in 1982, but in view of the differentiated increases in nominal incomes, the real incomes of a segment of the population decreased. The flow of rationed goods to the shops was adequate to meet the rations. The flow of some nonrationed foodstuffs increased, but this was still inadequate to meet current needs and demand, which was intensified by the shortages in previous years.

The effectiveness of economic management was improved in 1983, although not all the assumptions of the austerity program were fully implemented. The exploitation of working time was better than in 1982. Increases in production and labor productivity and improvements in economic management were encouraged by the continued implementation of the economic reform.

The basic indexes illustrating the 1983 socioeconomic situation are as follows:

Item	Index for 1982 -- 100
National income produced (constant prices)	104-105
The gross value of fixed assets (constant prices)	102
Employment in the socialized economy (without apprentices)	100
Average monthly wage in the socialized economy	125
Index of the cost of living of employees in socialized economy	123
Index of retail prices for consumer goods and services	125
Per capital consumption of material goods paid for from personal incomes (constant prices)	101-102
Fiscal resources of the population	120
including resources in cash	118
Retail sales of goods (by units of the socialized economy):	
in current prices	131
in constant prices	106
food	99
alcohol	100
nonfood articles	114
Export of goods (constant prices)	109
Import of goods (constant prices)	103
Investment outlays in the socialized economy (constant prices)	105
Sold production in socialized industry (constant prices)	107
Sold production per employee in socialized industry (constant prices)	108
Basic production of socialized construction enterprises (constant prices)	104
Basic production per employee in socialized construction enterprises (constant prices)	106
Total farm production (constant prices)	104
plant production	106
animal production	101
Farm produce procurement (constant prices)	106
Freight traffic by socialized transportation	102
Passenger traffic by socialized transportation	101
Apartments turned over for use	105
by socialized economy	105
by nonsocialized economy	104

National Income

The gross national income increased (in constant prices) in 1983 compared with 1982 by 4-5 percent. This increase occurred after 4 succeeding years in which the slump in the national income in relation to the preceding year amounted to 2.3 percent in 1979, to 6 percent in 1980, to 12 percent in 1981, and to 5.5 percent in 1982. Compared with 1978 (the last year in which national income increased), the gross national income in 1983 was about 20 percent lower.

Social labor productivity in the socialized economy increased 5-6 percent in 1983 compared with 1982. The number of employees decreased by about 1 percent. As a result, the gross national income of the socialized economy increased 4-5 percent. Compared with 1978, the level of social labor productivity was about 17 percent lower in 1983 than in 1978.

In 1983 net production increased in all sectors of the national economy. This included an increase of about 5 percent in industry, of about 3 percent in construction, and of 4-6 percent in farming.

The excess of exports over imports in 1983 was responsible for the fact that, compared with 1982, the shared national income increased to a lower extent than the gross national income. The shared national income (in constant prices) increased 3-4 percent in 1983, whereas in 1982 it was 10.5 percent lower than in 1981. Compared with 1978, the shared national income was about 25 percent lower in 1983. Compared with 1978, the size of accumulation (including investment outlays) of the shared national income greatly decreased. The level of consumption decreased to a lesser extent.

The per capita shared national income was 2-3 percent higher in 1983 than it was in 1982, but compared with 1978 it was about 28 percent lower.

Compared with 1982, the consumption of material goods paid for from the population's personal incomes was 2-3 percent higher. The consumption of other goods, including services such as health protection, culture, education, and so on, was approximately at the 1982 level.

In per capita terms the consumption of material goods paid for from the population's personal incomes was 1-2 percent higher in 1983 than in 1982, but was about 15 percent lower than in 1978.

Net investment outlays on fixed assets increased about 4 percent in 1982 compared with their slump of 19.9 percent in 1982. The ratio of these outlays in the shared national income did not change.

Fiscal Results in Socialized Enterprises

According to the initial data, the fiscal accumulation resulting from the overall activities of socialized enterprises (excluding state farms, farm producer cooperatives, and agricultural circles) amounted in 1983 to about Z1.592 trillion, which was about 21 percent more than in 1982. The fiscal results of socialized enterprises amounted in 1983 to about Z1.292 trillion and were some 2 percent lower than in 1982.

Socialized enterprises paid about Z2.224 trillion in taxes and other duties to the state budget, which was about 11 percent more than in 1982. Turnover taxation amounted to Z960 billion, which was 49 percent more than in 1982. Income taxation amounted to about Z680 billion, which was about 13 percent less than in 1982. The payments into the State Vocational Activization Fund amounted to about Z67 billion, which was about 5 percent more. Wages taxation amounted to about Z279 billion, which was about 36 percent more, and real estate taxation amounted to about Z57 billion, which was about 39 percent more.

The subsidies for the goods and services whose price is lower than production costs increased about 1 percent and amounted to about Z852 billion in 1983. Although the general trend toward increasing subsidies for industry was checked, they increased about 2 percent. The highest subsidies were made to dairies, flour mills, coal mines, meat enterprises, railroad transportation, and the housing economy. Subsidies for the food industry increased in the second half of 1983 after farm produce procurement prices had been increased as of 1 July 1983.

Industry

The socialized industry's sold production (in constant selling prices) increased 6.7 percent compared with 1982, the production of the extraction industry having increased 2.3 percent and the processing industry 7.1 percent. Light industry's sold production increased 7 percent. Compared with 1979 the socialized industry's sold production decreased 10.3 percent.

The tasks of the 1983 Central Annual Plan with regard to sold production were implemented 105.9 percent.

The socialized industry's production sold in 1983 increased in current prices 23.7 percent compared with 1982.

While overall production increased 6.7 percent, the consumer goods output increased about 4 percent. The textile industry's production increased 1.1 percent, but this increase occurred in the last months of 1983. The food industry's production increased 5.9 percent. Production also increased in the branches of the cotton, woolen, footwear, milk, and sugar industries. As for the structure of industrial production, it was not possible to increase the share of the production of domestic consumer goods

The following branches of industry achieved above-average production increases: energy, iron metallurgy, nonferrous metals, precision instruments, electroengineering, electronics, chemistry, refined ceramics, timber, leather, and printing. The production of the fodder and recycling industries went down.

Although coal supplies for the country decreased 2.9 percent in 1983 compared with 1982, the needs of clients were met. Coal exports increased 21.2 percent.

The consumption of electric energy increased 1.9 percent in 1983 compared with 1982. Users of power experienced no power cuts in 1983 on account of power shortages in power stations.

Item	Unit of Measure	Absolute figures	1982 Index -- 100
Bituminous coal	millions of metric tons	191.1	100.9
Lignite	"	42.5	113
Coke from bituminous coal	"	17.1	98.9
Natural gas	millions of cubic meters	5,474	98.9
Processed crude oil	millions of metric tons	13.6	101.8
Electric energy	billions of kilowatt hours	125.8	107
Unrefined steel	millions of metric tons	16.2	109.7
Rolled goods	"	11.7	112
Electrolyte copper	thousands of metric tons	360.1	103.5
Aluminum	"	44.4	104
Zinc	"	170.3	103
Lead	"	81	102.8
Metal-cutting machine tools	millions of zlotys*	16,309	105.8
Machines for plastic working of metals	"	1,814	89.8
Farm machines and implements	"	48,959	108.1
Passenger automobiles	thousands of units	270.2	118.3
Trucks and road tractors	"	42.6	111.6
Farm tractors	"	55.5	104.7
Seagoing vessels (from 100 DWT upward)	thousands of DWT	531.6	148.4
Electric rotary machines	millions of units	11.7	112
Semiconductor elements	"	188.5	105.1

* denotes constant selling prices in 1982

Item	Unit of Measure	Absolute figures	1982 Index -- 100
Electric acid batteries	thousands of units	2,611	107.9
Household electric washing machines and centrifuges	"	703.7	112.9
-- automated ones	"	286.6	123.5
Household refrigerators	"	534	105
Radio sets and equipment	"	2,097	96.4
Television sets	"	566.5	98.3
-- color sets	"	181.4	125.7
Tape recorders, dictaphones	"	401.9	107.8
Sulfur in terms of pure compound	thousands of metric tons	4,960	100.5
Fodder in terms of pure compound	"	2,324	101.8
Synthetic compounds	"	525.4	116.5
Synthetic rubber (with latex)	"	119.7	119.9
Chemical [chemiczne] fibers	"	232.1	114.1
-- synthetic (syntetyczne) fibers	"	157	114.4
Pharmaceutical articles (with herbs)	millions of zlotys*	43,012	112.3
Detergents and soap	thousands of metric tons	284.8	88.3
Tires	thousands of units	7,017	123.3
-- tires for tractors	"	901	125.5
Cement	millions of metric tons	16.2	100.8
Walling materials (in terms of solid red bricks)	billions of bricks	7.4	104.4
Lumber	thousands of cubic meters	6,043	106.7
Millboards	millions of square meters	107.9	96.2
Particle boards	thousands of cubic meters	1,071	113.4
Furniture	billions of zlotys*	97.3	111.4
Paper	thousands of metric tons	1,026	106.3
Cardboard	"	204	94.6
Cotton and cotton-like fabrics	millions of meters	739.2	106.8
Woolen and wool-like fabrics	"	98.6	107.4
Silk and silk-like fabrics	"	136.3	105.6
Knitted articles	millions of units	339.4	110.7
Processed cotton and cotton-like fabrics	millions of meters	397.5	93.1
Footwear (less rubber footwear)	millions of pairs	140.5	109.7
Meat and fats (less meat slaughtered in households)	thousands of metric tons	1,729	93.2
Sea fish catches	"	712.5	122.5
Butter	"	260.7	116
Sugar	"	1,970	106.4
Edible vegetable fats	"	256.5	88.8
Cigarettes	billions of pieces	82.8	94.7
Industrial mixed fodder	thousands of tons	5,635	98

* denotes constant selling prices in 1982

The 1979 level of production was exceeded in the cases of lignite, electric energy, copper, farm machines and implements, farm tractors, sulfur, synthetic compounds, pharmaceutical articles, detergents and soap, particle board, paper, and footwear (less rubber footwear). The production level of a number of major articles was lower than in 1979. This was especially true of the production of aluminum (in connection with the closure of the Sakiwina mill), radio and television sets, passenger automobiles, trucks, synthetic fibers, tires, cement, cardboard, cotton and woolen fabrics, meat, poultry, and industrial mixed fodder.

Because operational programs were given priority of material supplies it was possible for industry to fulfill and in some cases to overfulfill the tasks of providing agriculture with machines and equipment, the health service with drugs, medical supplies, and equipment, and shops with footwear, clothing, and knitwear for children and youngsters up to 15 years of age; protective clothing; and equipment for personal protection.

The implementation of government orders proceeded on the whole in line with the schedules stipulated by contracts.

In 1983 average employment in the socialized industry amounted to 4,442,200 persons and was lower by 45,800 persons, or 1 percent, compared with 1982. Most branches of industry reduced their manpower, but the highest cuts occurred in the textile industry -- 5.6 percent -- and in the fodder and recycling industries -- 6.6 percent.

Per capita production sold was 8.2 percent higher than in 1982, but was 3.8 percent lower than in 1979.

The time worked by a worker in industry and development increased from 1,820 hours in 1982 to 1,852 hours in 1983. This increase is accounted for by more overtime and more normal working hours. In 1983 a worker worked 33.2 hours a week during normal working time, while nominal working time (without annual vacations) amounted to 37.4 hours. The respective figures for 1979 were 35.8 and 40 hours. The 1983 figures are also a result of the increased number of workfree Saturdays -- from 17 in 1979 to 38 in 1983.

The time not worked by a worker in industry and development went down from 236 hours in 1982 to 220 hours in 1983. Absenteeism through illness, justified absenteeism, and paid standstills decreased, but unjustified absenteeism increased.

Agriculture and Forestry

It is estimated that in 1983 the value of overall farm production (in 1982 constant prices) increased 3.6 percent, including a 6-percent increase in crop production. Farm production for sale increased 5.7 percent compared with 1982. Compared with the average data for 1980-82, the value of overall farm production increased 2.9 percent and of farm production for sale 4.5 percent.

Compared with 1982, the area sown to cereals increased slightly in 1983. The area of potatoes and edible leguminous plants also increased, but the area of sugar beet, rape, and agrimony decreased.

The following table shows the harvest figures for the main crops:

Item	1983 harvest millions of metric tons	1982 index -- 100	1976-80 Average index -- 100
Cereals	22.1	104.4	113.4
Including 4 grains (less mixtures)	19.6	105.7	111.5
Wheat	5.2	115.4	101.5
Rye	8.8	112.7	135.6
Barley	3.2	89.4	91.6
Oats	2.4	91.2	97.7
Potatoes	34.5	107.9	80.7
Sugar beet	16.4	108.4	115.6
Oleaginous crops	0.6	127.5	86.7
Meadow hay	14.5	112.7	101.5

The following table shows the yield figures for the main crops:

Item	1983 yields hectare in quintals	1982 index -- 100	1976-80 average index -- 100
Cereals	27.3	104.6	110.1
Including 4 grains (less mixtures)	27.5	104.6	110.9
Wheat	33.6	109.4	114.7
Rye	25.5	107.1	118.1
Barley	29.7	100.7	107.6
Oats	22.8	95	100
Potatoes	155	105.4	87.6
Sugar	336	109.8	120
Oleaginous crops	21.7	132.3	114.2
Meadow hay	58.3	112.3	101.6

It is estimated that the harvest of ground vegetables amounted to 4.2 million metric tons in 1983 and was 4 percent higher than in 1982. At the same time, the tree fruit harvest was some 13 percent lower than the very high harvest in 1982.

The production results and trends that were asserted in previous years were of decisive influence on the development of animal breeding in 1983. Low yields of potatoes, hay, corn, and root crops in 1982 and the reduced import of cereals and fodder elements helped to worsen still further the difficult fodder situation. The process by which the level of animal census carried out in June 1983 showed that, compared with June 1982, the number of cattle dropped 5.4 percent and hogs 19.9 percent. The October census also showed a drop in animals, but it was smaller -- 1.6 percent for cattle and 16.4 percent for hogs.

The following table shows the numbers of farm animals registered during the census in January 1984:

Item	Entire farming	Socialized farming	Nonsocialized farming
Cattle:	11,083,000	2,294,000	8,789,000
Cows	5,677,000	740,000	4,973,000
Hogs	15,847,000	4,305,000	11,542,000
Piglets up to 3 months	4,734,000	1,249,000	3,485,000
Shoats between 3 and 6 months	4,870,000	1,363,000	3,507,000
Gilts for breeding:	1,644,000	375,000	1,269,000
Gilts in farrow	903,000	190,000	713,000
Porkers, bacon hogs, and others	4,599,000	1,318,000	3,281,000

The following table shows the January 1984 index on the numbers of animals if the January 1983 index is taken as 100:

Item	Entire farming	Socialized farming	Nonsocialized farming
Cattle:	100.6	91.5	103.2
Cows	99.9	96.5	100.3
Hogs	90.2	90.6	90.1
Piglets up to 3 months	101	101.4	100.9
Shoats between 3 and 6 months	95.8	85	100.9
Gilts for breeding:	100.3	104.1	99.3
Gilts in farrow	105 8	109.4	105.1
Porkers, bacon hogs, and others	74.7	84.7	71.3

It is estimated that in 1983 the production of butcher livestock (including private slaughter) amounted to 2.3 million metric tons in terms of warm-slaughter meat and fats; that is, 2.8 percent lower than in 1982. Compared with 1982, the procurement of butcher livestock was lower but private slaughter under veterinary supervision and without this supervision increased.

The production of milk amounted to 16 billion liters and was 5.7 percent higher than in 1982. Some 7.6 billion eggs were produced, which was 0.4 percent below the 1982 production level.

Compared with 1979, the production of meat dropped 23.7 percent, milk 4.7 percent, and eggs 12.3 percent.

The procurement of farm animal produce was as follows:

Item	Entire farming	Socialized farming	Nonsocialized farming
Butcher livestock in terms of			
Warm-slaughter Meat and Fat:	1,764,300	574,000	1,190,600
Beef	582,700	181,700	401,000
Veal	32,500	2,600	29,900
Pork	993,400	352,400	641,000
Poultry	106,800	31,700	75,100
(all above figures denote metric tons)			
Milk in liters	10,717,100,000	1,806,300,000	8,910,800,000
Eggs	2,843,200,000	534,800,000	2,308,400,000

The following table shows the 1983 index of the procurement of farm animal produce if the 1982 index is taken as 100:

Item	Entire farming	Socialized farming	Nonsocialized farming
Butcher livestock in terms of			
Warm-slaughter Meat and Fat:	93.3	98.8	90.8
Beef	96.7	91.1	99.4
Veal	81.1	150.3	78
Pork	89.6	103.5	83.5
Poultry	99.3	95.7	100.9
Milk	114.9	112	115.6
Eggs	95.5	114	38.6

The procurement of edible cereals from the 1983 harvest amounted to 4.6 million metric tons up to the end of December 1983 and was 68 percent higher than in the same period last year in the case of 1982 harvest. The procurement of potatotes amounted to 3.3 million metric tons and increased 32 percent and the procurement of sugar beets amounted to 16.4 million metric tons and increased 8.4 percent.

As a result of the implementation of the operational program, the supplies of agricultural machines and equipment to farmers were improved. The flow of farm machinery spare parts also improved, although a shortage of some items such as plowshares, V-belts, tires, batteries, and spare parts for imported equipment continued.

The supply of tractors to farming amounted to about 62,000 in 1983, which meant that the annual program of operational tasks was implemented approximately 107 percent and that this supply increased 8 percent compared with 1982.

Agriculture's demand for seed grain, fodder seed, and seedlings was fully met.

In 1983 agriculture bought 3.8 million metric tons of state fodder compared with 3.5 million in 1982.

Agriculture used 3.2 million metric tons of pure chemical fertilizers for the 1983 harvest, which was 4.9 percent less than for the 1982 harvest. The per hectare use of fertilizers amounted to 169.7 kg, which was 8.7 kg, or 4.9 percent less than for the 1982 harvest. The plan in this regard was implemented 89.8 percent. The slump in the use of fertilizers was caused, among other things, by decreased demand and by the structure of supply, which was out of tune with needs.

The stock of chemical fertilizers in the village stores run by the peasant self-aid cooperatives amounted to 749,500 metric tons on 31 December 1983 and was higher by 57,700 metric tons, or by 8.3 percent, compared with the stock at the end of December 1982.

The supply of domestic and imported plant protection chemicals in active substances in 1983 amounted to 14,700 metric tons and was 9.8 lower than in 1982. The supply of imported plant protection chemicals accounted for about 21 percent of the entire supply and was 11.4 percent lower than in 1982.

The sales of land to individual farmers from the State Land Fund decreased considerably in 1983, when these sales amounted to about 97,000 hectares, that is, about 59 percent lower than in 1982.

The overall volume of the loans granted to the rural population by the Food Economy Bank in 1983 amounted to Z92.4 billion, which was about Z5.6 billion, or 20.3 percent more.

The production of timber in forestry amounted to 25.5 million cubic meters in 1983 and was 9.4 percent higher than in 1982.

State forestry enterprises produced 23.9 million cubic meters in 1983, of which 18.7 million cubic meters were taken out of the forests. This accounted for 78 percent of the timber produced. Compared with 1982, the 1983 production of timber increased 10.2 percent and the transport of timber from the forests increased 4.3 percent. Large amounts of timber are still in the forests, which causes further deterioration in timber quality.

Timber broken by wind and other causes and timber scrap accounted for about 70 percent of the timber taken out of the forests by the state forestry enterprises.

The disastrous proliferation of the gypsy moth since 1977 continued in 1983. This made it necessary to use chemicals over 1.4 million hectares or about 16 percent of the forest area. Although the area of the forest on which it was necessary to combat the pest with chemicals decreased compared with 1982, the situation was very difficult, because the pest continues to attack new, unspoiled regions.

Transportation and Communications

In 1983 socialized transportation enterprises transported 1,085 million metric tons of freight, that is, 1.6 percent more than in 1982. Transportation of freight, that is, 1.6 percent more than in 1982. Transportation of freight in ton-kilometers amounted to 352 billion and increased by 3.4 percent.

The growth was recorded in the volume of freight being carried by all forms of transportation except air.

In 1983 Polish state railroads transported 414.2 million metric tons of freight, which is 3 percent more than in 1982. Growth in the volume of freight being carried was recorded in the majority of the freight groups.

The railroad's work was hampered by a shortage of rolling-stock, especially of freight cars, and the loss of freight cars was much greater than the deliveries of new rolling-stock. In 1983, 2,400 new freight cars were delivered, while 10,900 were scrapped.

The average daily number of freight cars that are technically inefficient decreased by 16 percent compared to 1982 as a result of measures taken as part of the operational program, and amounted to 45,300 cars.

In 1983, 418 kilometers of track was electrified to include the 89 kilometer Malkinia-Bailystok portion of the line. On 31 December 1983 the length of our electric railway lines totalled 7,828 kilometers, which comprises 32.1 percent of the total distance of track railway lines.

In 1983 public and industrial road transportation of freight amounted to 583.8 million metric tons and was 0.3 percent less than in 1982, shipment of freight by public road transportation decreased 2 percent, and rose 0.9 percent in industrial road transportation.

In 1983 public and industrial road transportation enterprises and cooperatives had an average of 107,600 trucks and tractors at their disposal per day, that is, 4.5 percent less compared to 1982. The technical availability factor of trucks and tractors increased from 72.4 percent in 1982 to 74.8 percent in 1983. The rolling-stock utilization factor increased from 55.1 percent in 1982 to 57.8 percent in 1983.

Some 33.3 million tons more cargo was transported by ship in 1983, which is 1.1 percent more than in 1982. As of 31 December 1983 total shipping tonnage of the Polish shipping fleet amounted to 3,860,800 DWT and was 15.4 percent smaller than at the end of 1982.

In 1983, 46.4 million tons of cargo was reloaded at seaports, which is 18.2 percent more than in 1982, while transit transshipments amounted to 6.4 million tons, which is 62.5 percent more than in 1982. There was an increase in the number of transshipments in all freight and cargo groups with the exception of wheat; 28.1 percent less wheat was reloaded in 1983 compared to 1982.

The transport of passengers by socialized public transportation in 1983 amounted to 3,469,900,000 persons and was 0.9 percent more than in 1982. Compared to the previous year, passenger transport by air increased by 60.3 percent, and by car 4.2 percent, while rail transport of passengers decreased by 5.9 percent.

The value of basic service communications in 1983 amounted to Z77.3 billion and was 20.7 percent higher than in 1982. Telephone consumers numbered 2,217,100 as of 31 December 1983; this was 108,500 more than at the end of 1982, which is 5.1 percent more.

Investments and Construction

In 1983 investment activities were characterized by a higher level of investment outlay than anticipated by the plan, an incomplete fulfillment of the planned implementation of tasks (except in housing construction), and growth in commitment to outstanding investments.

In 1983 the investment outlay was increased in the socialized economy (in current prices) to Z995 billion, comprising a Z625 billion outlay for building and assembly work and Z315 billion for the purchase of machines and equipment.

Compared with 1982, the 1983 investment outlay (in constant prices) rose by 4.8 percent, but was 48 percent lower than in 1978, when it was at its highest.

At the end of 1983 the outlay tied-up in unfinished investments (not counting those that were discontinued) amounted to Z1.2 billion. In order to complete these investments it would be necessary to invest about Z3 billion in the next few years.

According to initial data, over 1,200 investment projects were suspended at the end of 1983. The suspended investments that have been frozen amount to about Z120 billion in calculated prices that were obligatory in the year that the outlay was made.

About 70 percent of the new buildings in the 1983 plan were delivered for use. Among other things, three power units operating at a level of 760 [figure indistinct] MW were delivered for use at the power plants at Polaniec (two units at 200 MW each) and in Belchatow (360 MW); a turbine set of 170 MW at the hydroelectric power station in Zarnowiec; the Kawaeczyn power plant in Warsaw (240 gram calories/h) [energy ratio measurement as published]; a power unit at the Wybrzeze power station in Gdansk; while there is now additional capacity at the bituminous coal mines in Bogdanka, Lublin, the ZMP [not further identified] coal mine and at the brown coal strip mines at Belchatow and Konin; reserve capacity is being increased on production of rear tractor tires (17,700 tons a year) at the Olsztyn Stomil car tire plants; further capacity is being planned in the construction of a small rolling mill (450,000 tons of hot-rolled products a year) at the M. Nowotka Steelworks at Ostrowiec Swietokrzyski; a polyvinyl chloride production plant (200,000 tons a year) at the Nitrate Plants in Wloclawek; a pulp mill (170,000 tons a year) at the pulp and paper mills in Kwidzyn; a fiber board production unit at the wood industry plants in Ustjanow (129,000 cubic meters a year); and furniture production was begun in the newly built furniture factory at Suwalki, as well as in a clothes factory that can produce 3.3 million shirts a year in Konin.

The following from the 1983 plan were not handed over for use: the No 3 power unit (360 MW) to the Belchatow power station; the Katowice-Dabrowska power station; a power unit for the Poznan II power station; a vinyl chloride production plant (205,000 tons per year) and a dissolvent plant (40,000 tons per year) to the Wloclawek nitrate plants; an ammonia production plant (2 drafts at 250,000 tons year each) to the chemical plants at Police; the graphic plants in Gdansk were not finished, nor was the extension and modernization of the vegetable drying ovens at the Winiary food concentrate plants and the production departments of the factory of machines and equipment of the Spomasz food industry in Ostrowiec Wielkopolski.

In 1983 a total of 195,500 apartments were delivered for use, that is, 5.1 percent more than in 1982, while in socialized housing construction 137,700 apartments were given over for use, an increase of 5.4 percent. The average floor area of the

apartments delivered for use in the socialized economy in 1983 was 53.9 square meters, 1.5 percent greater than in 1982, while in the unsocialized economy it was 99.9 square meters and increased by only 1.2 percent.

Means of housing construction implementation can be seen in the following table:

Item	1983 Apartments in 1,000's	1982: 100	1983 Apartments' surface area in 1,000's square meters	1982: 100
Total	195.5	105.5	13,188	106.2
From state funds	34.7	106.4	1,929	108.5
From cooperative funds	103.0	105.1	5,490	106.3
From peoples private funds	57.8	104.2	5,769	105.4

The following social buildings were delivered, among others: 34 hospital and hospital units, including a total of 4,700 beds, as well as new hospitals in Kolobrzeg (with 536 beds), Miechow (357 beds), Lipno (364 beds), and Makor Mazowiecki (272 beds), Sokolka (258 beds); 103 surgeries and health centers with a total of 954 rooms; 32 nurseries for 2,200 infants; 134 kindergartens with places for 14,600 children.

The following were not given over for use: a hospital in Lipsk (with 272 beds), and hospital units in Jaworzo (116 beds), Czestochowa (86 beds), Radom (90 beds), Gorlice (63 beds), and Dzierzaznie (73 beds).

In 1983 socialized building and assembly enterprises (without counting small-scale production units) manufactured basic products to the value of Z37.6 billion in current prices. Compared to last year, the value of production at these prices rose by 17.7 percent. In 1983 basic production rose by 4.4 percent in constant prices as compared with 1982, and in comparison with 1979 it was 31.4 percent lower.

The production achieved in 1983 was 3 percent higher than estimated in the Central Annual Plan.

The basic production for every employee rose by 5.7 percent compared to 1982 while it was 18.8 percent lower than the level achieved in 1979.

Foreign Trade

The value of exports in 1983 (in current prices) amounted to Z1,057.1 billion and was 11.1 percent higher compared with 1982 (during the first 6 months exports rose by 17 percent and by 7 percent during the second 6 months).

The value of imports amounted to Z961.2 billion which signifies a rise of 10.6 percent compared with 1982 (during the first 6 months imports increased by 18 percent and by 5 percent during the second 6 months of the year).

The tasks that were planned in the Central Annual Plan for 1983, calculated in the currency of socialist countries, were performed with an 8 percent surplus in exports, and imports were implemented according to the planned level; exports were implemented 1.3 percent under the plan when calculated in the currencies of other countries and imports were 7.1 percent under it.

Our turnover situation with developed capitalist countries was negatively affected by the sanctions maintained against Poland, particularly in lack of foreign credit inflow from these countries which caused difficulties in the implementation of exports and the need to finance imports using foreign currency, the inflow of which was restricted by the same sanctions.

We made further changes in the geographic structure of foreign trade in order to increase our turnover with socialist countries.

We had a higher turnover growth rate with socialist countries than with capitalist countries, which resulted in a larger role being played by socialist countries in both our exports and our imports. Compared with 1982, our 1983 exports to socialist countries increased by 13.4 percent, while our imports from these countries grew by 12.6 percent. Our exports to the remainder of the countries we dealt with increased by 8.6 percent while imports rose by 7.2 percent. There there was a 10.7 percent rise in our exports to economically developed capitalist countries and a 2 percent increase in our exports, while exports in our turnover with economically developing countries were 3.6 percent higher and our imports were 35 percent higher.

Our foreign trade turnover (in current prices) was, according to our payments areas, as follows:

Item	Exports	Imports	Balance	1983 Exports	1983 Imports
	in billions of zlotys			1982: 100	
			Plus		
Total	1057.1	961.2	95.9	111.1	110.6
			Minus		
I payments area	519.1	560.0	40.9	111.8	111.2
			Plus		
II payments area	538.0	401.2	136.8	110.5	109

The PPR's long-, medium-, and short-term foreign debt situation was as follows at the end of 1983 compared with the end of 1982:

-- calculated in the currencies of socialist countries (mainly in our turnover with the USSR) it increased from Z254.8 billion to Z261.4 billion, that is, from R3.7 billion to R3.8 billion,

-- calculated in the currencies of capitalist countries, it increased from Z2,147 billion to Z2,331 billion, but when translated into U.S. dollars, our debt fell from $24.8 billion to $23.7 billion.

The drop in our debt when translated into U.S. dollars was due to the increased value of the U.S. dollar compared to other exchangeable currencies.

Moreover, the interest of our debts at the end of 1983, which is neither paid nor officially deferred, is estimated at Z226 billion, that is, U.S. $2.7 billion, making the total debt, calculated in the currencies of capitalist countries, Z2,597 billion, that is, U.S. $26.4 billion.

In 1983 we saw some unfavorable changes in foreign trade prices. The increased price of imports (6.9 percent) was considerably more than of exports (which rose by 2.1 percent). Term of trade indicator figured at the 95.5 level.[sentence as published]

The growth rate of foreign trade turnover in 1983 (in constant prices) was 108.9 percent in exports and 103.5 percent in imports. There was a 2 percent growth in the volume of imports for food supplies, while there was a fall in the volume of imports for investments of 2.3 percent, and for the market of 1.1 percent.

Despite the turnover increase compared with 1982, the volume of imports and exports in 1983 was considerably lower than it was in 1980 when our trade turnover was at its highest level, for in 1983 our exports were 4.2 percent lower and imports were 25.8 percent lower than in 1980.

There were marked changes in the make up of the goods we traded. Compared with 1982, our 1983 exports consisted of more fuels and energy, as well as goods from the metallurgical and food industries, while we exported fewer products from the electrical machine and light industry, as well as the construction industry. It was noted that a greater part was played in our imports structure by fuels and energy and the electrical machine and light industry while there was a drop in our imports of food and agricultural products.

In 1983 our export of bituminous coal totalled 35.2 million metric tons and was 6.8 million metric tons, that is, 23.8 percent greater than in 1982. Compared with 1980, our export of coal was 4.2 million metric tons higher, which is 13.5 percent more.

In 1983 our import of grain, milled and processed goods, and fodder amounted to 3,903,000 metric tons and was 1,450,000 metric tons, that is, 27 percent lower than in 1982. Compared to previous years, the import of grain fell by 4,769,000 metric tons, which is 55 percent less compared with 1981; 5,290,000 or 58 percent less compared with 1980; and 4,806,000 or 55 percent less compared with 1979. The trade deficit that affected raw materials and food items was subject to a further drop from Z77 billion in 1982 to Z23 billion in 1983.

Population and Employment

On 31 December 1983, Poland's population was 36.7 million, of which 22 million people were living in cities and 14.7 million in rural areas. The population rose by 346,000 last year, and this growth was almost entirely confined to the cities. The percentage of urban dwellers to the general population rose from 59.5 percent in 1982 to 59.8 percent in 1983.

In 1983, the overall number of people below and above working age rose compared to 1982, however, the percentage of people above working age alone fell from 59.2 percent to 58.9 percent.

Despite the lower percentage of people of working age in the entire population in 1983, the number of people of working age rose by 111,000 compared to 1982, in other words by 0.5 percent.

According to estimates, the number of people in active employment at the end of 1983 was 18,030,000, the same as in 1982.

The number of live births was 721,000 -- a level that has not been recorded since 1959. However, the ratio of births rose from 19.4 per 1,000 people in 1982 to 19.7 per 1,000 people in 1983.

Commensurate with the considerable rise in the number of births, infant mortality dropped from 14,200 in 1982 to 13,800 in 1983. The ratio of infant deaths per every 1,000 live births fell to below 20 for the first time, and settled at 19.3 (in 1983 it was 20.4).

The number of deaths was 349,000 in 1983, and the ratio of deaths per 1,000 people was 9.5 (in 1982 it was 9.2).

The natural growth of the population amounted to 371,000, in other words 10.2 per 1,000 people.

The number of marriages in 1983 was 306,000, about 10,000 fewer than in 1982.

In 1983 the employment level in the national economy was estimated at 17,016,000 -- 21,000 more than in 1982 -- in other words, about 0.1 percent more. At the same time the number of employees in the socialized economy fell and the number of employees in the nonsocialized economy rose. The number of employees in the handicrafts industries rose by about 50,000, while the number of employees in private farming did not change.

The employment level in the socialized economy in 1983 was 11,551,000, slightly below the 1982 figure (by 0.2 percent). In materials production, the employment level rose by 65,000. A decrease in the employment level occurred mainly in industry (by 46,000, or 10 percent), in socialized farming (by 31,000, or 3.5 percent), and in construction (by 22,000, or 1.9 percent). A rise in the employment level occurred mainly in the following sectors: education (by 35,000, or 4.3 percent) and health care and social security (by 25,000, or 3.7 percent).

In 1983, there were 286,000 registered job vacancies in job placement offices compared to 24,000 in 1982. At the same time the number of registered unemployed seeking work rose to 7,000, including 4,000 women.

There were scattered cases of difficulty in finding work because of incompatibility between the demand for manpower and the supply.

Income, Wage, Cost of Living

The population's nominal wages (comprising income from employment in the socialized and nonsocialized economy, social benefits, other benefits including personal loans and loans for private housing construction, and interest on savings) rose by about 23 percent in 1983.

The wages of those in the socialized economy, comprising personal wages and including bonuses and dividends paid out of the profits of state enterprises and cooperatives, fees, and payments out of factory bonus funds, amounted to about Z211.8 billion in 1983 and were higher than similar expenditures in 1982 by about Z439 million, or 26.1 percent.

Personal wages comprising about 93 percent of the total of payments made in 1983 rose by about Z395 nillion, or 25.1 percent, compared to 1982. Payments out of the profits of state enterprises and cooperatives comprised about Z70 billion, or 3.6 percent of the total personal wages (which amounted to about Z1,965 billion).

Average monthly wages, comprised of personal wages (for normal work time and overtime, including nwork on free Saturdays), workers bonuses, and payments out of the profits of state enterprises and cooperatives amounted to Z14,510 in 1983 -- Z2,395, or 25.4 percent more than in 1982.

Average monthly wages in materials production amounted to Z15,261, whereas they amounted to Z11,738 outside materials production. Average monthly wages in industry were Z16,385 and rose by 26.2 percent (in the extracting industries: Z28,563 -- a 19.9 percent rise; in the processing industries -- 14,659, a 27.2 percent rise; in construction -- Z15,421, a 26.1 percent rise; and in transportation -- Z14,470 -- a 24.5 percent rise).

In the final quarter of 1983, average monthly wages in the socialized economy were Z16,569, 21.3 percent more than in the final quarter of 1982. In industry, average monthly wages increased by 16.9 percent to Z17,903; in transportation and communications, they rose by 19.2 percent to Z15,459; in construction, they rose by 17.7 percent to Z17,209; in education, they rose by 33.9 percent to Z13,554; and in state administration and the judiciary, they rose by 1[illegible].6 percent to Z13,592.

The table below illustrates the wage structure for the years 1982-83:

Monthly wages:		Up to Z6,000	Z6,001-Z10,000	Z10,001-Z14,000	Z14,001-Z18,000
		Figures below given in percentages			
Total employees:	1982	4.8	41.3	36.3	11.3
	1983	1.6	22.1	35.8	22.9
Blue-collar workers:	1982	5.4	39.6	36.1	11.4
	1983	1.8	22.0	33.8	23.0
White-collar workers:	1982	3.7	44.5	36.8	10.9
	1983	1.2	22.4	38.9	22.9

Monthly wages:		Z18,001-Z22,000	Z22,001-Z26,000	Above Z26,000
		Figures below given in percentages		
Total employees:	1982	3.3	1.4	1.6
	1983	9.7	3.8	4.1
Blue-collar workers:	1982	3.7	1.8	2.0
	1983	10.0	4.4	5.0
White-collar workers:	1982	2.5	0.6	1.0
	1983	9.1	3.0	2.5

In 1983 there was a clear transfer of employees from lower wage classes to higher ones, as illustrated by the greater differences in average wages. In the higher wage classes, there was a greater growth in the percentage of blue-collar workers than white-collar workers.

Social monetary benefits in 1983 rose by about 19 percent compared to 1982.

In 1983, average monthly old-age and disability pensions **(private farmers excluded)** amounted to Z6,695, including bonuses, and increased Z1,129 or 20.3 percent compared to 1982. In December 1983, average old-age pensions plus bonuses reached Z7,260, and were Z1,381 or 23.5 percent higher than in 1982. It was the increase in benefits and newly granted old age and disability pensions that influenced average pensions more than anything else.

In 1983, the average monthly old-age and disability pension was 46.1 percent of the average wage in the socialized economy, whereas in 1982 this percentage was 48.1 percent.

The number of old age and disability pensions in 1983 was 4,993,500 which was 331,500 or 7.1 percent more than in 1982.

Total old age and disability pensions plus bonuses in 1983 amounted to Z468.8 billion and were Z93.3 billion or 24.8 percent higher than in 1982. Of this figure, it is estimated that about Z53 billion can be attributed to the rise in the number of pensions.

Payments of old-age and disability pensions plus bonuses for private farmers in 1983 amounted to Z44.9 billion, and the average such pension including bonuses amounted to Z4,741, 4.7 percent higher than in 1982.

In 1983 payments of social security benefits (excluding sickness benefits paid out of factory funds and benefits for private farmers) amounted to Z204.6 billion, 5 percent more than in 1982. Out of this figure, Z148.1 billion was spent on family benefits, Z12.3 billion on maternity benefits, and Z25.1 billion on maternity leave.

The rise in retail prices in 1983 was considerably smaller than in 1982 and in general involved those goods and services least consumed by households. It is chiefly the 1983 rises in the prices of liquor, tobacco goods, coffee, fuels, transportation fares, postal and telegraph fees, some kinds of insurance, and rent, coupled with lower prices for potatoes and domestic fruit than in 1982, that influenced the people's cost of living.

The cost of living index in 1982 and 1983 classified into individual socioeconomic groups was as follows:

	Households working in the socialized economy		Peasant households *		Pensioner households	
	1982	1983	1982	1983	1982	1983
	Previous year equals 100					
Total goods	201.5	123.2	203.3	124.8	221.5	120.5
minus liquor, whose prices had not changed	190.6	118.6	188.4	118.7	207.4	120.5
Food	239.9	114.4	246.1	112.9	241.3	112.8
Liquor	193.1	146.6	194.2	144.9	193.6	148.7
Nonfood items	184.5	123.6	189.7	123.5	191.3	122.7
Services	172.0	136.5	176.9	138.4	172.5	137.1

*Does not include home-grown food. The cost of living index for peasant families, calculated according to expenditure and taking into account the value of home-grown food, was 206.5 in 1982 and 119.0 in 1983.

The 1983 price changes resulted in a rise in the cost of living index of about 11 points for families of workers employed in the socialized economy, whereas the influence of the 1982 price changes was about 12 points. From February-December, after the February 1982 changes in the prices of food, fuel, and electricity had ceased to affect the cost of living, the cost of living index settled at a lower level. In households employed in the socialized economy, the cost of living rose by 20 percent, in families without their own home-produced food it rose by 22 percent, and in pensioner households by about 17 percent.

Taking into account the increase in living costs and the nominal wages of workers in the socialized economy, it is reckoned that in 1983 real wages rose by about 2 percent. In the first half of the year, real wages were lower than last year, and grew gradually as of July. Although average real wages rose during the year, the real wages of 45-50 percent of employed people fell because of differences in the growth of nominal wages.

The drop in real pensions was also halted and during the year the growth in nominal pensions was equalized with the growth in living costs. It is estimated that a decrease in pensions in a real sense occurred for about 50-55 percent of pensioners.

Financial and Market Situation

The 1983 financial and market situation was influenced by greater incomes by the population, a further rise in prices, and by a continuing excessively low supply of goods and services.

According to data gathered by the Polish National Bank, people's incomes in 1983 reached Z4,272.7 billion and were 24.7 percent higher than 1982 incomes.

People's expenditure in 1983 amounted to Z3,982.1 billion, which is 31.3 percent more than in 1982. They spent Z3,246.5 billion on goods, 29.9 percent more than in 1982.

In 1983 people's financial assets increased by Z292.7 billion, whereas in 1982 they had increased by Z394.8 billion. On 31 December 1983 people's financial assets were Z1,737.7 billion, of which Z1,074.9 billion was deposited into savings and cooperative banks and used to pay bills, and Z662.8 billion consisted of cash to spend. Compared with the end of 1982, the Polish Savings Bank and cooperative bank deposits and payments of bills were Z194.1 billion or 22 percent more, and the amount of cash to spend increased by Z98.6 billion or 17.5 percent.

In 1983 retail prices of consumer goods and services rose by an average of 25 percent compared to 1982, including 24 percent in socialized retail outlets.

The value of retail sales of goods by socialized units in 1983 was Z344.6 billion and was about 31 percent more than in 1982 when calculated in terms of current prices. Of this figure Z1,145.3 billion was spent on food, Z503.6 billion on liquor, and Z1,797.4 billion on goods other than food.

Leaving aside the influence of the price increases, retail sales by socialized economic units in 1983 were about 6 percent higher than in 1982. During this period, sales of goods other than food rose by about 14 percent, whereas sales of food fell by about 1 percent. Liquor sales in 1983 remained at the 1982 level.

The 1983 market situation was characterized by full ration quotas, but the supply structure of these goods did not fully suit the needs of the market. This applies especially to meat and meat products. There was not enough pork and cold cuts, mainly of higher quality. Satisfactory supplies of some goods helped to gradually withdraw rationing. The rationing of soap and detergent was stopped on 1 February 1983, the rationing of liquor and cigarettes was stopped on 21 March, and the rationing of butter and animal and vegetable fats was stopped from 1 June until 31 October 1983.

Market supplies of other nonrationed goods were good on the whole, including milk, eggs, cottage cheese, cream, vegetables, and potatoes. Supplies of maturing cheeses deteriorated from time to time, especially in the second half of the year. There was a shortage of imported foodstuffs, such as rice, citrus fruits, and spices. The shortage of tea and coffee was a particular burden.

Concerning goods other than food, there were serious shortages of articles produced by the light industries, especially linen, men's underwear, and hosiery; and also of domestic articles (kitchen utensils, crockery, and so on); furniture; and other durable goods such as refrigerators and freezers, washers, vacuum cleaners, sewing machines, radios, black and white television sets, bicycles, and cars.

Supplies of selected articles to the market were as follows:

Item	Metric units of measurement	Supplied in 1983	Percentage of 1982
Meat, poultry, giblets, and meat products*	thousands of tons	1,448.1	98.7
Fish and fish products	"	1,327.7	98.3
Fats	"	236.5	116.8
Animal fats*	"	126.6	99.6
Oil	"	45.5	85.5
Margarine*	"	158.1	91.8
Butter*	"	260.8	118.0
Milk for consumption*	millions of liters	2,776.8	93.1
Maturing cheeses*	thousands of tons	92.7	117.7
Cream	"	270.2	111.4
Wheat flour	"	416.8	89.5
Groats	"	208.5	95.4
Macaroni	"	75.6	86.7
Eggs*	millions	2,216.0	96.7
Sugar	thousands of tons	1,198.9	109.6
Regular and quality vodka	millions of liters	341.1	99.2
Wine and mead	"	290.0	135.5
Cigarettes	billions	85.0	93.4
Cotton and cotton-like textiles	millions of meters	105.8	124.7
Woollen and wool-like textiles	"	40.5	150.6
Silk and silk-like textiles	"	56.7	113.6
Knitwear	millions of units	127.4	114.7
including for infants	"	30.3	107.7
including for children and young people	"	68.2	108.4
Knitted underwear	"	167.4	123.8
Thick tights for children	"	24.3	102.6
Thin tights for ladies	"	69.5	105.3
Ladies' stockings	millions of pairs	34.0	92.5
Coats and jackets	millions	13.2	105.3
including for children and young people	"	5.7	118.0
Men's and boy's suits	"	4.3	137.9
Woven underwear	"	26.7	120.7
Total footwear	millions of pairs	136.9	124.4
including leather and man-made materials	"	81.2	127.6
including for children and young people	"	26.9	101.6
including rubber and rubber-cloth	"	19.5	119.0
Refrigerators and freezers	thousands	708.7	120.2
Washers and spin dryers for households	"	839.9	110.6
including automatic washers	"	347.5	112.0
Sewing machines	"	262.4	129.1

Item	Metric units of measurement	Supplied in 1983	Percentage of 1982
	thousands		
Radios	"	1,428.3	94.7
Television sets	"	700.3	111.2
Cars	"	201.7	125.8
Bicycles	"	1,221.3	99.5
Furniture and complete furniture units	thousands of units	384.9	104.9
Kitchen furniture units	"	282.9	114.1
Laundry detergent and granules	thousands of tons	193.6	91.9
Toilet and special soap	"	50.5	119.3
Liquids and pastes for washings	"	31.2	71.7
Pit-coal and pit-coal briquettes	"	25,910	95.8
Fuel for engines with spark ignition (ethylene)	"	1,963	114.6
Cement	"	6,018	103.4

(*) Including supplies to day nurseries, kindergartens, hospitals, vacation homes, and so on.

In 1983, supplies of some goods to the market increased compared to 1979, including: oil, maturing cheeses, cottage cheese, laundry power and granules, toilet and special soap, coats and jackets, knitwear for infants, footwear made of leather and man-made materials, and washers and spin dryers for households. However, supplies of the following were lower than in 1979: meat, poultry, giblets, meat products, animal fats, wheat flour, groats, regular and quality vodka, wine and mead, cotton and cotton-like textiles, woollen and wool-like textiles, silk and silk-like textiles, footwear made of rubber and rubber cloth, refrigerators, freezers, radios, TV sets, and bicycles.

The value of goods in wholesale and retail trade outlets on 31 December 1983 was Z484.2 billion, 38.6 percent higher than at the end of December 1982. Of this total value, Z77.9 billion was the value of food, Z23.6 billion the value of liquor, and Z382.7 billion the value of other articles. There were not enough quantities in many ranges of goods to guarantee continuous sales, especially industrial goods.

Expenditures on services in units of the socialized economy in 1983 were 41 percent higher than last year when calculated in terms of current prices. It is estimated that if one converts the value of services sold into constant prices, the value of services bought by the population rose by about 8 percent.

Social and Cultural Services

According to preliminary data, expenditures out of the state budget on social and cultural services in 1983 was as follows:

	Billions of zlotys	Percentage of 1982
Total expenditure	577.2	129.7
Education and upbringing	256.3	132.8
Culture and arts	41.3	152.8
Health and social security	266.4	124.8
Physical culture, sports, tourism, and recreation	13.2	114.3

In 1983 socialized enterprises transferred to social funds, out of which social and cultural services are also financed, Z33.9 billion, which is 30 percent more than in 1982.

In 1983, the number of children of preschool age grew by 34,000 and the number of school age children by 134,000.

In 1983, 1,242,800 children attended kindergartens, 1.3 percent more than in the previous year. Density in kindergartens was the same as in 1982 -- 111 children for every 100 places.

Altogether, about 48 percent of the children aged 3-6 received preschool care (about 99 percent of all 6-year-olds).

During the 1983-84 school year secondary schools are educating about 6.9 million persons, or about 19 percent of the country's population. There are 4,626,800 children in elementary schools (3.6 percent more than in the previous school year), 372,800 children in secondary schools (2.1 percent less than in the previous school year), and 1,496,800 persons in vocational training schools of all types, (3.8 percent less than in the previous school year).

The number of children proceeding to secondary schools immediately after completing elementary school amounted to 425,300, which was 98 percent of the children who completed elementary school in the previous school year. Most of these children (341,400 persons) were accepted by vocational training schools, just as in previous years.

Of the 367,400 students in colleges, 74.2 percent or 273,800 were involved in day study. Some 53,700 persons were accepted for the first year of day studies, which is 1.9 percent less than in 1982. The fall in the number of working people entering the first year of studies was greater, from 17,900 in 1982 to 8,500 in 1983.

Education grants are given to 136,900 students in day study, or 53.1 percent (in 1982 it was 73 percent). Student cafeterias are used by 58,800 persons, or 21.5 percent; (in 1982 the figure was 19.2 percent).

In 1983, 453,500 children completed elementary schools, 87,300 completed secondary schools, and 427,000 completed vocational training schools (including 166,700 in vocational training schools at the secondary level).

Some 68,900 students completed college, including 4,400 who were awarded degrees.

In 1983, 1,630,100 children and young people enjoyed organized summer and winter vacations away from home.

The number of doctors at the end of 1983 was 69,200, increasing by 2.2 percent compared to the end of 1982. The number of dentists was 17,300, increasing only by 183. There were 18.8 doctors and 4.7 dentists for every 10,000 persons (in 1982 there were 18.4 doctors and 4.7 dentists).

The number of beds in general hospitals in 1983 amounted to 206,100 and increased by 1,200 compared to the end of 1982. Occasional renovation work lasting over 1 year and the steady abandonment of premises unfit for further use caused the small growth in the number of beds. There were 56.1 beds for every 10,000 persons (in 1982 there were 56.3).

The number of health institutions increased by 10 and reached 3,255 at the end of 1983. The relatively small growth in the number of health institutions results from the abandonment of temporary premises.

The number of places in permanent kindergartens increased by 2,000 and reached 101,300 at the end of 1983. This is mainly because some of these premises were reassigned for other kinds of educational care.

The number of places in welfare homes increased by 1,015 compared to last year and totalled 63,550 at the end of December 1983.

In 1983, a total of 5,220 book and brochure titles were published, which is 237 titles less than in the previous year. The total number of books and brochures printed was 191 million copies, 8.9 percent more than in 1982.

Some 53 newspaper and 732 periodical titles were published. The total printing of newspapers amounted to 2,552 million copies, 12.8 percent higher. Total printing of periodicals in 1983 was 772 million copies, 44.2 percent more than in 1982.

The number of people owning radios rose to 8.99 million from 1982. The number of owners of TV sets amounted to 8.47 million, 123,000 more than in 1982.

The number of people who went to the theater amounted to 7,278,000, a decrease of 2.9 percent compared to 1982. However, the number of people going to the movies increased by 21.4 percent and amounted to 108.6 million.

About 3.7 million people went on vacation, in other words 21.6 percent more than in 1982.

LATE REPORT: JARUZELSKI DEPARTS FOR FUNERAL

LD131321 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 13 Feb 84

[Text] Foreign delegations continue to arrive in Moscow to take part in tomorrow's funeral of Yuriy Andropov.

The Polish party and state delegation led by Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and premier, left for Moscow today.

Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State; Jozef Czyrek, Politburo member and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; and Czeslaw Kiszczak, candidate member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and minister of internal affairs, make up the delegation.

Tomorrow, 14 February, at 0900 Polish radio and television will begin a relay from the funeral procession in Moscow and this will be carried by the first program of both radio and television.

BRIEFS

TRADE COOPERATION WITH HUNGARY -- An agreement on the exchange of marketable goods and scientific and technical cooperation between the Polish and Hungarian Ministries of Domestic Trade in 1984 and a document defining basic trends in cooperation in the exchange of marketable goods and scientific and technical fields up to 1990 have been signed in Krakow. It is expected that this year's goods exchange will reach the value of R25 million on each side. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 11 Feb 84 LD]

CEAUSESCU CABLES CONDOLENCES ON ANDROPOV DEATH

AU131148 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 12 Feb 84 p 1

[Text] Telegram

To the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Moscow

We have learned with sorrow of the death of Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andorpov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

On behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council, and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, of the Romanian people and on my own behalf, we address to you, the party and Government of the Soviet Union, the Communists and peoples of the USSR, sincere condolences on the heavy loss you suffered with the death of Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov.

The outstanding militant of the CPSU and, in the last part of his life, general secretary of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, carried out sustained activity for the implementation of the CPSU policy of building socialism and communism in the Soviet Union.

While in the highly responsible offices he was entrusted with by the party, Comrade Yu.V. Andropov militated for the cause of international peace and cooperation, and for settling the major complex problems facing contemporary mankind.

The Romanian Communists and people attach great significance to the steady development of Romanian-Soviet collaboration and friendship, the expansion of economic, technical-scientific, cultural cooperation and cooperation in other domains of mutual interests, the amplification of interchanges on a party and state line, and the intensification of cooperation in international life.

The collaboration and cooperation between Romania and the Soviet Union, between the RCP and the CPSU are outstanding contributions to the construction of the new system in the two countries, to the general cause of socialism, peace and progress worldwide.

Alongside our people and party, I express my conviction that the relations of friendship, understanding and collaboration between our two parties and state will see an ever ascending course in the future as well, that Romanian-Soviet friendship will develop still more powerfully on multiple planes, in the interests of both countries and peoples, of socialism and communism, and of peace and understanding throughout the world.

In these moments of heavy trial for the peoples of the friendly Soviet Union we express, dear comrades, our feelings of deep compassion. Our party and the Romanian Communists and people share the profound grief of the Soviet people and express their firm belief that the Soviet Union, under the leadership of the CPSU, will score further important achievements in building the socialist and communist society, and in struggling for the assertion of the policy of collaboration, security and peace all over the world.

We should like you to convey most sincere condolences to the bereaved family.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Mourning Declared 14 February

AU111425 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 11 Feb 84

[Text Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu today chaired a meeting of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee in connection with the death of Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The Political Executive Committee made the following decisions:

A party-state delegation led by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, will participate in the funeral of Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov. The day of the funeral, 14 February, is declared a day of national mourning. On 14 February, radio and television stations as well as artistic institutions will present appropriate programs.

Delegation Leaves for Funeral

AU131102 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1054 GMT 13 Feb 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 13/2/1984 -- Romania's party and state delegation, led by Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, President of the Socialist Republic of Romania, left for Moscow on Monday to attend the funeral of Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CC of the CPSU, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

The delegation includes Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Executive Political Committee, of the CC of the RCP, prime minister of Romania, and Miu Dobrescu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

Upon departure from the Otopeni Airport the delegation were seen off by Elena Ceausescu, by the other members of Romania's party and state leadership.

ANDREI MEETS SHULTZ IN WASHINGTON, VIEWS TIES

AU111435 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 11 Feb 84

[Text] Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei met in Washington with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, with whom he discussed issues concerning the development of Romanian-U.S. ties and exchanged views on various international topics. In this respect, the Romanian minister of foreign affairs presented the position and proposals of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, on halting the nuclear arms race, proceeding to nuclear disarmament in Europe, and adopting measures on building trust and promoting a policy of peace and cooperation in the world.

PALESTINIAN LEADER HAWATIMAH ARRIVES 10 FEB

AU111450 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0930 GMT 11 Feb 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 10/2/1984 -- On February 10 in the evening Nayif Hawatimah, secretary-general of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, arrived in Bucharest for a visit to Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP.

At the Otopeni Airport the guest was welcomed by Miu Dobrescu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, Olimpia Solomonescu, deputy head of section at the CC of the RCP, by party activists.

OFFICIAL REACTION TO DEATH OF USSR'S ANDROPOV

Spiljak, Markovic to Funeral

LD111329 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 11 Feb 84

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Feb (TANJUG) -- The funeral of Yuriy Andropov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and general secretary of the CPSU, will be attended by an SFRY delegation. Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency; Dragoslav Markovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Jon Srbovan, member of the Federal Executive Council; and Milojko Drulovic, SFRY ambassador to the USSR, will form the delegation.

Presidency Cables Condolences

LD101818 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1738 GMT 10 Feb 84

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Feb (TANJUG) -- In connection with the death of Yuriy Andropov, the SFRY Presidency has sent a condolence telegram to the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet:

It is with profound pain that the SFRY Presidency received the news of the death of Yuriy Andropov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

We are aware that Yuriy Andropov's death is a heavy loss for the friendly peoples and country of the Soviet Union, to the socialist construction and social progress to which he devoted his entire life and his wealth of experience in many responsible functions, especially since he came to head the CPSU and the Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The SFRY Presidency highly esteemed the personal contribution of Comrade Andropov in developing cooperation and friendship between our two countries and our peoples, and their mutual respect and understanding. In this sorrowful hour, we underline the importance that we attribute to the further development of relations and cooperation between our two socialist countries, on the jointly established principles of independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, equality, and noninterference, in the profound conviction that this is in the permanent interest of the nations and nationalities of the SFRY and the peoples of the USSR.

We value the significance of the activities and role that Yuriy Andronov played at the international level, and of his initiatives to halt the arms race, relax tension, and strengthen peace in the world.

On behalf of the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia, on behalf of the SFRY Presidency and on my own personal behalf, I convey to the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the friendly peoples of the Soviet Union our most profound sympathy on the death of the prominent statesman and revolutionary Yuriy Andropov.

I beg you to convey to the family of Yuriy Andropov our sincere sympathy in the grief afflicting them.

Mika Spiljak,

President of the SFRY Presidency

Presidium Sends Condolences

LD101835 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1743 GMT 10 Feb 84

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Feb (TANJUG) -- The Presidium of the LCY Central Committee has sent the CPSU Central Committee the following condolences in connection with Yuriy Andropov's death:

Dear Comrades,

It is with deep regret that we received the news about the death of Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. In this connection, I send our deepest sympathy to you, all Soviet Communists, and to the working class and peoples of the Soviet Union on behalf of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and the LCY Central Committee.

With Yuriy Andropov's death, the friendly peoples of the Soviet Union, the Soviet party, and the state have lost their highest leader and a tireless fighter for the further socialist development of the USSR and for peace and cooperation in the world.

As a Communist and most prominent party and state leader, Comrade Yuriy Andropov to the last day of his life invested his full creative abilities and energy in the successful development of his country and the prosperity of the friendly peoples of the Soviet Union. To this end, Yuriy Andropov gave significant incentives for the further comprehensive socialist development of Soviet society.

His loyalty to the peaceful resolution of international problems and his initiatives for the policy of relaxation in international relations are greatly significant in the present complex international situation when it is necessary for all progressive forces of the world to be totally committed to this aim. We have always highly appreciated this contribution by Comrade Andropov.

Comrade Yuriy Andropov paid great attention to the development and further comprehensive promotion of friendly relations and cooperation between the LCY and the CPSU, and between the SFRY and the USSR, and made his own direct contribution to this. This was fully manifested at the meeting of the highest representatives of the SFRY and LCY with Comrade Andropov in the fall of 1982, when mutual desire and readiness were expressed for such relations, based on the principles of equality, mutual respect, and noninterference in internal affairs, to continue to develop successfully between the LCY and the CPSU and between the nonaligned SFRY and the USSR.

Comrade Yuriy Andropov's name and work will forever live on in our memory.

Please convey expressions of our deepest sympathy to Comrade Yuriy Andropov's family.

President of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee Dragoslav Markovic.

Mamula Cables Ustinov

LD101923 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1843 GMT 10 Feb 84

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Feb (TANJUG) -- In connection with the death of Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, has sent a telegram containing expressions of condolences to Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov, USSR minister of defense.

Srzentic's, Others' Condolences

LD102033 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1750 GMT 10 Feb 84

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Feb (TANJUG) -- In connection with the death of Yu.V. Andropov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Vojo Srzentic, president of the SFRY Assembly, has sent a telegram of condolences to the chairmen of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, has sent a telegram of condolences to N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the chambers of the USSR Council of Ministers.

The telegrams emphasize the great contribution of Yu. V. Andropov to deepening mutual friendship and successful cooperation between the SFRY and USSR on jointly established principles, and also his active efforts for peace, progress, and constructive international cooperation. Stress is laid upon the importance that Yugoslavia attaches to promoting friendly relations and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union.

Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, has sent a telegram to Andrey Gromyko, first deputy premier and USSR minister of foreign affairs. The President of the Federal Committee of the Federation of Veteran's Associations of Yugoslavia has sent a telegram of condolences to the Soviet Committee of War Veterans.

Vidic's Condolences to Charge

LD101609 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1407 GMT 10 Feb 84

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Feb (TANJUG) -- Dobrivoje Vidic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, today received Eduard Krasavin, charge d'affaires at the USSR Embassy in the SFRY, who presented him with a message from the CPSU Central Committee Politburo about the grievous loss suffered by the Soviet party and state in the death of Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

On behalf of Dragoslav Markovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and on his own behalf, Dobrivoje Vidic expressed profound condolences on the death of Comrade Yuriy Andropov and asked the Soviet charge d'affaires to convey these expressions of condolences to the CPSU leadership.

Vidic stressed that the death of Comrade Yuriy Andropov is a great loss for the friendly peoples of the USSR, the Soviet party and state.

He stressed that Yuriy Andropov devoted great attention to the development of Yugoslav-Soviet relations on the principles jointly established in the Yugoslav-Soviet documents at summit level. Vidic also pointed out the importance of Yuriy Andropov's initiatives for the policy of relaxation of tension and peace in the world.

Day of Mourning Set

LD121358 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1312 GMT 12 Feb 84

[Text] Belgrade, February 12 (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav Government decided today, Sunday, to proclaim February 14 of this year the day of mourning in Yugoslavia on the occasion of the death of Yuriy Andropov, the Soviet state and party head.

On February 14 all Yugoslav public institutions will have the Yugoslav flag at half mast.

Sundic Praises Andropov

LD101603 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 10 Feb 84

[Text] Although he was only at the head of the Soviet state for a short time, Yuriy Andropov devoted his entire life to building the country and to strengthening the international position of the USSR. On the occasion of the death of the leader of the Soviet state and party, here is Milika Sundic:

[Sundic] The death of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov represents a great loss for the USSR and for world peace. A man has died who devoted his whole life to constructing his country and consolidating the international position of the USSR. He was adorned by many human virtues, above all self-sacrificing work and modesty. His first undertakings as general secretary of the party and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium heralded innovation in the system of leadership and the personal responsibility of the exponents of state and party functions.

By nature he was very reserved, but also very effective in carrying out the tasks entrusted to him. Andropov did not like parades or publicity but he was persistent when it came to eliminating weaknesses, sparing himself least of all. He enjoyed the reputation of an educated and cultured man, and above all of a serious interlocutor with foreign statesmen and politicians. He defended his standpoints uncompromisingly but he could also be tolerant toward those who advocated different points of view.

In the short time he spent in the position of general secretary of the party and head of state, he initiated and concluded many tasks. Illness and death prevented him from finishing everything he intended to do, but right up to the last moment, so to speak, he did everything to make his voice heard, above all through statements in the press and messages to foreign statesmen.

In addition to regularly carrying out the tasks relating to the internal development of the USSR, primarily to raising the standard of living and improving economic activity, Andropov concerned himself increasingly with international politics as well. He always said that the USSR wants peace and cooperation with all countries, but at the same time he energetically defended Soviet foreign policy. He did not live to see how the present tense situation in the world, and Soviet-American relations in particular, would unfold.

However, even if he had been in good health, there were no prospects of him meeting with U.S. President Reagan, but he never gave up his efforts to at least partially improve relations between the two countries. He believed in this and did all that he could to prevent the doors to dialogue with the United States from being closed.

Andropov called for increasing cooperation with the member-countries of the Warsaw Pact, but he was inclined, on the other hand, to accept certain decisions within the socialist community which differed from those of the USSR. In his assessments of the policies of other countries, he looked for that which brought countries and peoples together, but when the need arose to show firmness toward the rival bloc, he did not hesitate to do so, although it was always to a degree which permitted a retreat if required.

Yugoslavia, as a socialist, self-managing, and nonaligned country, has many reasons to mourn the death of Yuriy Andropov. Andropov paid great attention to the development and promotion of relations with Yugoslavia, to which the numerous contacts at various levels between the two countries attest. The illness and death of Yuriy Andropov have prevented the agreed visit of Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, to the USSR but Yugoslavia believes that relations between the two countries and parties will continue to develop in accordance with the proclaimed principles of the Belgrade declaration and other joint documents after the death of Yuriy Andropov.

Delegation Leaves for Funeral

AU131232 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1200 GMT 13 Feb 84

[Text] Yugoslavia's delegation has left for Moscow, where it will attend the funeral of Soviet statesman Yuriy Andropov tomorrow. Mika Spiljak, president of Yugoslavia's Presidency, Dragoslav Markovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Jon Srbovan, member of the Federal Executive Council, left for the Soviet Union's capital. Milojko Drulovic, Yugoslavia's ambassador to the Soviet Union, will join them in Moscow.

DOLANC MEETS FRG COUNTERPART IN SARAJEVO

LD122142 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1324 GMT 12 Feb 84

[Text] Sarajevo, Feb 12 (TANJUG) -- The ministers of the interior of Yugoslavia and the Federal Republic of Germany, Stane Dolanc and Friedrich Zimmermann, respectively, met in Sarajevo today, Sunday.

The talks were held in a cordial atmosphere, it has been stated, but details of the talks have not been given. Minister Zimmermann is attending the 14th Winter Olympic Games at the invitation of the Yugoslav counter-part.

SPANISH CPS LEADER ON DISSIDENTS, CPSU 'HARM'

LD101716 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1337 GMT 10 Feb 84

[Text] Madrid, Feb 10 (TANJUG) -- In Seville today, Friday, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Spain (CPS) opened its two-day session. This is its first session after the "parallel party" of the dissidents was formed.

An introductory report on the events within the CPS after the second congress, which pledged loyalty to the strategy of Eurocommunism, was submitted by Secretary General Gerardo Iglesias.

Iglesias asserted that only a small number of members went over to the "dissident party" ranks. In certain municipal and district organizations their numbers did not exceed ten members.

The CPS emphasizes that the officially announced "friendship, assistance and solidarity of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union with the dissident party harms the forces fighting for socialist transformation in Spain."

LCY DELEGATION MEETS ROBERT MUGABE IN HARARE

AU101344 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1920 GMT 8 Feb 84

["Pool" item]

[Text] Harare, February 8 (TANJUG) -- A complete identity of positions and views on the problem of Southern Africa was pointed out during a meeting here today (Wednesday) between members of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee Presidency Dobroslav Culafic and the president of the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU), Prime Minister of Zimbabwe Robert Mugabe. The importance of nonaligned countries' further activity in the current complex international situation was pointed out during the meeting.

The talks between the LCY delegation headed by Culafic, and the ZANU delegation headed by Simon Muzenda, the Union's vice-president, also opened today. The two parties should deepen their cooperation and should regularly exchange views on most (?important developments), it was noted during the meeting.

PLANINC MEETS UPPER VOLTAN FOREIGN MINISTER

LD101458 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1142 GMT 10 Feb 84

[Text] Belgrade, Feb 10 (TANJUG) -- Promotion of bilateral economic relations was in the focus of the talks between Yugoslav Premier Milka Planinc and Upper Volta Foreign Minister Hama Arba Diallo in Belgrade today, Friday.

Diallo particularly pointed up the great interest existing in a greater engagement of Yugoslav enterprises in development projects in Upper Volta.

SPILJAK CITES GAINS FOR NATION FROM OLYMPICS

LD092329 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 9 Feb 84

[Text] At the beginning of Radio Newsreel, about the significance of the 14th Winter Olympic Games as a factor of the affirmation of our policy of peace, in reply to a question put by Sarajevo Radio editor Vojka Djikic, Mika Spiljak, president of the Yugoslav Presidency, who has toured the sports contest areas, stressed the following:

[Begin recording] [Djikic] Comrade President, at this moment, when the whole of Yugoslavia, and Bosnia-Hercegovina and Sarajevo in particular, follow with great excitement and pride the beginning of the winter Olympic games, it gives us pleasure that you are here, too. One cannot stay silent in the face of yet another victory of the Yugoslav community. Comrade President, what would you say about this common great event of ours?

[Spiljak] I would say, first of all, that the people who decided to take on this work are very courageous.

This has been demonstrated throughout the years of struggle to have the Olympic games take place here, to have the Olympic games receive recognition throughout Yugoslavia, to have our people mobilized, as well as by the fact that until the day the games were opened we withstood all the skeptical views and lack of faith and proved and demonstrated that our men could do a lot, something we do not seem to believe at times. I think that the Olympic games have demonstrated this in an exceptionally eloquent way.

[Ojikic] You have toured the competition areas and the installations built for the winter Olympic games. You have visited the Olympic village and you opened the 14th Olympic games. What are your impressions?

[Spiljak] First of all, that this is a magnificent venture which has been undertaken here in Sarajevo, in Bosnia-Hercegovina, in Yugoslavia. Above all, the infrastructure has been modernized, new sports projects built, new catering establishments built, hence much has been done which will serve the Olympic games in the next few days and the affirmation of Sarajevo and Yugoslavia, and after that will serve the citizens of Sarajevo, citizens of Bosnia-Hercegovina, and Yugoslavia as economic sites, sports sites, tourist sites, and could also -- if well managed -- contribute to a considerably speedier development of these areas.

I have recently returned from the United States where I noticed how much the Olympic games are in evidence. I believe that this is so in many other countries of the world. People who have been there for some time tell us that Yugoslavia has never had so much attention in the United States as now, during the Olympic games. Olympic games are a major factor, not the only one, but one of the significant factors. I therefore believe that with these games, with the Olympic games, Yugoslavia has gained much greater prominence in the world. It has already been notable for its policy and everything else, and now will be recognized for good organization of a sports event. [end recording]

BRIEFS

TRADE WITH GREAT BRITAIN -- (TANJUG) -- Last year, Yugoslavia was able to reduce its trade deficit with Great Britain from $348 million in 1982 to $85 million. Last year, the value of trade in both directions was only $400 million, of which Yugoslav exports were worth $155 million. This was stated yesterday at a session of the 20th session of the Anglo-Yugoslav Trade Council at the Yugoslav Economic Chamber by Ratko Karlovic, president of the Yugoslav side of the council. The jubilee meeting of representatives of the two countries was greeted by Kenneth Scott, British ambassador in Belgrade, and Dragi Stamenkovic, Yugoslav ambassador in London. John Cooper, president of the British side of the council, stressed the interest of British businessmen in cooperating with Yugoslavs in the fields of mining, ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, agriculture, the food processing industry, and in the production of computers. Yugoslav representatives indicated the possibility of offering a wider range of farm produce (fruit, vegetables, meat, meat products, wine, fruit juices), crystal, porcelain, farm machinery, automobiles, furniture, and textiles. [Summary] [Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 1 Feb 84 p 2 AU]